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CICERO
PRO ARCHIA

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CICERO

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259437
22.9.31

London: W. B. CLIVE

University Tutorial Press Ld.

High St., New Oxford St., W.C.

PRINTED IN GREAT BRITAIN BY UNIVERSITY TUTORIAL PRESS LD. AT THE
BURLINGTON PRESS, FOXTON, NEAR CAMBRIDGE.

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INTRODUCTION.

§ 1. **Marcus Tullius Cicero**, the greatest of Roman orators, was born near Arpinum in 106 B.C. His family was of equestrian rank, but had never held any office in Rome. Cicero was accordingly a *novus homo*, and his struggle to obtain the praetorship and consulship was on that account made harder. He was sent while still a young lad to Rome, and there studied under the best masters, such as Archias. In B.C. 91 he assumed the *toga virilis*, and then attended the lectures of orators and lawyers. He was entrusted by his father to the special care of Mucius Scaevola, the Augur, from whose side he hardly ever departed. At that time one of the easiest methods of obtaining fame and success was by means of oratory, and as Cicero had a natural talent for this art, he cultivated it in preference to devoting himself to a military life. However, he served, as was usual with young Romans who aspired to public office, one campaign, and this happened to be in the Social War (89 B.C.) under Cn. Pompeius Strabo (the father of Pompeius the Great). For the next six years he took no part in public affairs, but devoted his time to the study of rhetoric and the various schools of philosophy; from Phaedrus he learned the Epicurean system, from Philo that of the New Academy, and from Diodŏtus that of the Stoics.

The first of his extant speeches is that *Pro P. Quinctio*, which was delivered in 81 B.C. Next year, in a criminal trial, he defended Sextus Roscius Amerinus, whose accuser was Chrysogŏnus, the powerful freedman of Sulla. It was bold in Cicero to undertake this defence and thereby

to risk the anger of Sulla, but his boldness was equalled by his eloquence, and his success on this occasion placed him at once amongst the best orators of the day. Ill-health obliged him to retire to Rhodes and Athens, where he continued his study of rhetoric and philosophy for two years, returned to Rome in 77 B.C., and was elected quaestor for the year 75 B.C. He served this office at Lilybaeum in Sicily, and acquired golden opinions from the natives through his integrity, impartiality, and self-denial. In 74 B.C. he returned to Rome, and again devoted himself to his profession as an advocate. In 70 B.C. he undertook the impeachment of Verres, who was charged by the Sicilians with having been guilty of misgovernment, oppression, and extortion when pro-praetor in Sicily, 73-71 B.C. Hortensius, the consul-elect for the following year, was Verres' advocate, and on behalf of his client was anxious that the trial should be delayed until the next year, when the presiding Praetor would be more favourably disposed to the defendant. Cicero frustrated this attempt by getting his evidence ready in half the time allowed, and by opening his case very briefly and proceeding at once to the examination of his witnesses. The result of Cicero's onslaught was that Verres departed at once into exile without even attempting a defence.

In politics Cicero was a fairly consistent member of the Senatorial party, or party of the Nobles (*Optimātes*); the opposition was the Democratic party, or party of the People, and there were numbers of disappointed men of all ranks of society ready for revolution in any form if they could find a leader. Cicero was Curule Aedile 69 B.C., Praetor 66 B.C. —in this year he advocated the *Lex Manilia*, giving to Pompeius the conduct of the war against Mithradātes—and Consul 63 B.C. The revolutionary movement had by this time taken the form of a widespread conspiracy; its members were of every class, even senators and consulars; it had branches in many Italian towns; its object was to overthrow the government of the Senate by violence and substitute a Democratic government; and from the name of its leader, it was known as the Catilinarian conspiracy. Its first step was to be the assassination of Cicero; but the

latter by means of spies kept himself informed of all its movements, and at the close of 63 B.C. suddenly arrested the leading conspirators. A few days later he had them executed (although as Roman citizens they were exempt from such punishment), and the remainder, attempting to carry out their plans by force of arms, were defeated at Pistoria, in Northern Etruria, where Catilina fell. The surviving conspirators fled to the provinces, and in particular to Greece. For his services on this occasion Cicero received extraordinary marks of honour, including the title of *Pater Patriae*.

In 60 B.C. the Democratic Party found leaders in Caesar, Pompeius (recently returned triumphant from the war in Asia), and Crassus; these formed the coalition known as the First Triumvirate. They determined to get rid of Cicero, who was too good an Optimate to please them; and they employed for the purpose P. Clodius, an unprincipled Democrat, and a Tribune of the year 58 B.C. Clodius drew attention to the illegality of the execution of the Catilinarians, overawed both Senate and Consuls by the violence of his attitude and the presence of his armed partisans, and ultimately compelled Cicero to go into banishment. In the next year Pompeius quarrelled with Clodius, and to spite him procured the recall of Cicero (57 B.C.), who, his political activity being crippled by the Triumvirate, devoted his eloquence to the defence of his friends. In 56 B.C. he delivered his speech *Pro Sestio*, in 54 B.C. the *Pro Plancio*, and in 52 B.C. the *Pro Milone*. In 55 B.C. he was admitted to the College of Augurs; and in 51 B.C. he acted as Governor of the province of Cilicia, where he conducted with success some small military operations.

About this time Pompeius came over from the side of Caesar to that of the Senate; and accordingly, when Caesar marched upon Rome 49 B.C., Cicero, after some hesitation, joined Pompeius; but subsequently, after the battle of Pharsalia in 48 B.C., he was reconciled to Caesar. After the death of Caesar, 44 B.C., an open rupture ensued between him and Antonius, and Cicero gave vent to his anger and indignation in the famous *Philippic Orations*, fourteen speeches, the finest and most renowned of which is

the second. From the beginning of 43 B.C. until the end of April, Cicero was in the height of his glory, but before the end of that year, in the proscription that followed upon the formation of the Second Triumvirate, Cicero's name was, on the suggestion of Antonius, put in the list of those doomed to summary destruction. Soldiers were immediately sent in pursuit, and although his attendants wished to offer resistance, Cicero forbade them, and surrendered to his pursuers, by whom he was killed.

In the foregoing sketch no mention has been made of Cicero's philosophical works, which were both numerous and important. His activity in this direction begins from his exile in 57 B.C.; in 55 B.C. he produced the *De Oratore*, in 54-51 B.C. the *De Re Publica*, and in 52 B.C. the *De Legibus*. This period of activity was followed by five years (51 to 46 B.C.) of comparative rest, but in 46 B.C. he wrote the *Hortensius* or *De Philosophia*, a treatise now lost, in addition to the *Partitiones Oratoriae*, the *Brutus* or *De Claris Oratoribus*, and the *Orator*. During the years 45 and 44 B.C. he wrote the *De Consolatione*, on the occasion of the death of his daughter Tullia; the *Academica*, an account of the new Academic Philosophy, which maintained that there was no such thing as certainty—we must be content with probability; the *Disputationes Tusculanae*, treating of happiness and morality; the *De Natura Deorum*, the *De Divinatione* (on the subject whether gods communicate with men by means of augury, etc.), the *Cato Maior* or *De Senectute*, the *De Amicitia*, the *De Fato* (an account of Fate and Freewill), the *Paradoxa* (an account of certain paradoxical opinions of the Stoics), the *De Officiis*, a treatise on duty, and the *De Finibus*, on the Highest Good.

So far we have dealt with Cicero's speeches and philosophical works. In addition to these must be mentioned (1) his *Letters*, of which he wrote a vast number, and of which more than 800 are preserved; (2) his *Poetical Works*, which were very poor in quality though not small in quantity—his chief poem was written on the subject of his consulship; and (3) his *Historical and Miscellaneous Works*, *e.g.* a prose account of his consulship, an account of his policy immediately previous to his consulship, etc.

§ 2. **Aulus Licinius Archias**, the defendant in the case, was born at Antioch in Syria, of well-to-do Greek parents, about 120 B.C. He showed a remarkable precocity in literary effort, and had made himself well known throughout Asia Minor and Greece, when in 103-102 B.C. he landed in Italy. The southern parts of Italy, Magna Graecia so-called, were largely peopled by Greeks, and Archias was warmly welcomed there. The states of Rhegium, Neapolis, Tarentum, and Locri, presented him with their franchise, and he finally settled himself at Rome 102 B.C. (in the year when C. Marius and Q. Catulus were consuls acting in Narbonese and Cisalpine Gaul against the invading Teutoni and Cimbri). He was under the special patronage of the two Luculli, and rapidly made friends; all the leading statesmen and social figures of the day made him their guest; his lectures were well attended, and he ingratiated himself with his patrons by writing poems upon their achievements. Both Cicero and his brother Quintus were amongst his pupils. He accompanied L. Lucullus whenever that officer went abroad, following him throughout his campaigns against Mithradates in Asia. It was on the occasion of a visit with Marcus Lucullus to Sicily that Archias was presented with the *civitas* of Heraclea. We know little more about him: he was alive in the year of Caesar's death (44 B.C.), and as he was still living at Rome in 61 B.C., within twelve months after this trial, he was almost certainly acquitted. We gather from this speech that amongst his poetical works were (1) *Res Cimbricae*, an epic poem on the victories of Marius (see Index) over the Cimbri; (2) *Bellum Mithridaticum*, an epic upon Lucullus' campaigns in Asia; (3) an epic upon the events of Cicero's Consulship (63 B.C.), *i.e.* the Conspiracy of Catilina. This latter was not finished, at any rate at the date of the trial. The critics of the time compared Archias to the best of the old poets: Cicero does not hesitate to speak of him as a second Homer. He wrote in Greek, his native language.

As a native Greek the poet had but one name, Archias. On his arrival in Rome he took the *nomen* (clan-name) of his patron Lucullus, *i.e.* Licinius; and, as a full Roman citizen boasted also a third or personal name (*praenomen*),

the poet took that of Aulus, and retained his Greek birth-name as his *cognomen.*

§ 3. **The Case.** The possession of the *civitas* ("freedom" or "franchise") of every ancient state carried with it very valuable privileges, and was accordingly very jealously guarded. Especially was this so at Rome, because Rome was always a conquering and sovereign state, and to be a Roman *civis* was proportionately desirable and useful. In consequence, numbers of aliens flocked to the city, always seeking an opportunity to get themselves enrolled as citizens (*in tabulas ascribi*) by whatever means; and as the performance of the Census and examination of the citizen-rolls was now seldom and only remissly fulfilled (see note, v. 19), it was comparatively easy to secure enrolment. Nevertheless, Rome refused to *give* the *civitas,* although the whole of the population of Italy had now long been Romanised in all other points. She persisted in utilising that population as a field for raising taxes and recruiting armies, but declined to grant them the merited reward of the *civitas,* so depriving them, for instance, of the right of free intermarriage with Romans, the right of receiving bequests from Romans, the right of voting at elections, and even the right of residing at Rome without fear of expulsion. As a result, after repeated efforts to secure the franchise by peaceable means, and in particular when disappointed by the death of their last and most promising champion Livius Drusus (see Index), the Italian peoples took up arms. Thus arose the *Social War* (see note, iv. 22). It lasted over three years, and was only extinguished by Rome's conceding under compulsion the *civitas* which she had refused to grant voluntarily. After 88 B.C. all the peoples of Italia (*i.e.* of the peninsula south of the Rubicon and Macra) might receive the *civitas* if they desired it.

The laws which authorised this were as follows:—

I. The **Lex Iulia**, carried by the Consul Lucius Julius Caesar (v. 24) in 90 B.C. By this law the inhabitants of any town not in rebellion might, if they chose, be enrolled bodily upon the list of Roman *cives.* Probably most of the towns seized the opportunity; some few, federate states

(see iv. 4, note) possessing treaties with Rome of an exceptionally favourable character, hesitated at least for a time.

II. The **Lex Plautia-Papiria** (*Lex Silvani et Carbonis*, iv. 7), passed by the Consuls of the following year, 89 B.C., extended the facilities of enrolment to single persons rather than entire corporations, subject to the fulfilment of three conditions:—

(*a*) They must be citizens of, or aliens resident in, some federate state or community (Archias was a *civis* of Neapolis, Tarentum, Rhegium, Locri, and Heraclea, all of them federate communities).

(*b*) They must have permanent residence within the boundaries of Italy (as Archias had at Rome), at the date of the passing of the law.

(*c*) They must register their claim for the *civitas* before a Roman Praetor, within two months of the date of the passing of the law. (Archias' claim was registered before Q. Metellus).

It was intended that all names so registered before the Praetors should be drafted by the Censors into the Census-roll (see note on v. 19).

The Prosecution attacked Archias' claim to be a *civis* on two main grounds:—

(i.) He could not show the documents to prove that he was ever made a *civis* of Heraclea.

(ii.) He could not show his name upon a single Roman census-roll.

To these was appended a third and minor allegation, that he had never availed himself of the privileges of the *civitas* of Rome.

Now as Archias, for some reason of his own, had registered himself before the Praetor on the strength of his being already a *civis* of Heraclea, and as the record-office of Heraclea and its contents had been destroyed by fire about the time of the registration, he could not produce the deeds required. But he could bring forward witnesses sufficient in the persons of L. Lucullus (who had secured him the Heracliot franchise) and a deputation of distinguished Heracliots.

And as Archias had been absent from Rome on the

occasion of every census since 89 B.C., and as the censors of that year had not properly done their duty in drawing up a citizen-roll, it was easy to explain why Archias' name did not appear in any such roll.

And finally, the third allegation was untrue.

As a matter of fact, there was no chance for a verdict for the Prosecutor, as far as the evidence went. The trial was merely a way of annoying not Archias so much as his patron, Lucullus, who was at this time at feud with the other party headed by Pompeius (see Index). The two had been rival candidates for the honour of conducting the Mithradatic war to a conclusion; and though Lucullus had already shown himself quite competent to deal with it, the popular party triumphed, and sent Pompeius to complete what Lucullus had begun, hoping to be rid of him. They were disappointed. Pompeius was successful; and in 62 B.C. he was on the point to return to Rome, whereupon his enemies—the party which favoured Lucullus—began to scheme against him. In return, his own partisans attacked Lucullus, and amongst other petty insults they included this, of attempting to separate him from his most intimate literary companion.

§ 4. **The Procedure**. The Prosecutor, Grattius (iv. 14) indicted Archias under the *Lex Papia* (*de civitate Romana*) of 63 B.C. (see note, v. 15), *i.e.* he insulted Lucullus by classing the latter's brilliant *protégé* with the ruffians who supported a Catilina or a Clodius. The case came before a jury of *iudices selecti*, that is, chosen by lot from the full list of the names entered upon the *Album Iudicum*—Senators, Knights, and Aerarian Tribunes. According to the arrangement of Sulla, a large number of offences were relegated to certain permanent courts, or standing commissions (*quaestiones*); and as Cicero speaks of the case as one for a *quaestio legitima*, "a statutory court" (ii. 2), it probably came before one or other such standing commission. Each such *quaestio* was presided over by a Praetor (or, in default, by a *Quaesītor* specially nominated): the Praetor in this case was Q. Cicero, which fixes the date of the trial at 62 B.C., and in the latter part of the year probably, as it was *after* the

death of Roscius the actor (viii. 2), which occurred in that year. Grattius would speak first; Cicero replied: the verdict was given by secret ballot; the penalty would be regulated by the terms of the *Lex Papia.*

Quintus Cicero was a few years younger than Marcus, the orator. He was a man of education, and something of an author, whence Marcus indulges in a long panegyric of genius and literature, especially of poetry. Quintus was also, like Marcus, an old pupil of Archias, and moreover was a political opponent of Pompeius and Grattius, and therefore friendly to the party of Lucullus and Archias. From 55 to 52 B.C. he served in Gaul under Caesar, after whose death both he and his brother Marcus were proscribed by Antonius, Octavianus, and Lepidus in 43 B.C., and in the following year he was put to death at Rome.

The parts of the speech are: (1) *Exordium* or introduction, §§ 1-4; (2) Disproof of the allegations of the Prosecutor, including a sketch of the life of Archias, and detailed vindication of his rights to the *civitas* under the *Lex Plautia Papiria*, §§ 4-11: (3) Archias had at any rate deserved the franchise by his literary merits: discursus on the value of literature, §§ 12-30: (4) Peroration, §§ 31-32.

*** The text is that of C. F. W. Müller, in the Bibliotheca Teubneriana. The exposition is largely based on the commentaries of Hahn, Richter-Fleckeisen, Reid and Emile Thomas.

M. TULLI CICERONIS

PRO A. LICINIO ARCHIA POETA ORATIO.

I.—1. Si quid est in me ingenii, iudices, quod sentio quam sit exiguum, aut si qua exercitatio dicendi, in qua me non infitior mediocriter esse versatum, aut si huiusce rei ratio aliqua ab optimarum artium studiis ac disciplina profecta, a qua ego nullum confiteor aetatis meae tempus abhorruisse, earum rerum omnium vel in primis hic A. Licinius fructum a me repetere prope suo iure debet. Nam, quoad longissime potest mens mea respicere spatium praeteriti temporis et pueritiae memoriam recordari ultimam, inde usque repetens hunc video mihi principem et ad suscipiendam et ad ingrediendam rationem horum studiorum exstitisse. Quodsi haec vox huius hortatu praeceptisque conformata non nullis aliquando saluti fuit, a quo id accepimus, quo ceteris opitulari et alios servare possemus, huic profecto ipsi, quantum est situm in nobis, et opem et salutem ferre debemus. 2. Ac ne quis a nobis hoc ita dici forte miretur, quod alia quaedam in hoc facultas sit ingenii neque haec dicendi ratio aut disciplina, ne nos quidem huic uni studio penitus umquam dediti fuimus. Etenim omnes artes, quae ad humanitatem pertinent, habent quoddam commune vinclum et quasi cognatione quadam inter se continentur.

II. Sed ne cui vestrum mirum esse videatur me in quaestione legitima et in iudicio publico, cum res agatur apud

praetorem populi Romani, lectissimum virum, et apud severissimos iudices, tanto conventu hominum ac frequentia hoc uti genere dicendi, quod non modo a consuetudine iudiciorum, verum etiam a forensi sermone abhorreat, quaeso a vobis, ut in hac causa mihi detis hanc veniam accommodatam huic reo, vobis, quem ad modum spero, non molestam, ut me pro summo poeta atque eruditissimo homine dicentem hoc concursu hominum litteratissimorum, hac vestra humanitate, hoc denique praetore exercente iudicium patiamini de studiis humanitatis ac litterarum paulo loqui liberius et, in eius modi persona quae propter otium ac studium minime in iudiciis periculisque tractata est, uti prope novo quodam et inusitato genere dicendi. 4. Quod si mihi a vobis tribui concedique sentiam, perficiam profecto, ut hunc A. Licinium non modo non segregandum, cum sit civis, a numero civium, verum etiam, si non esset, putetis asciscendum fuisse.

III. Nam, ut primum ex pueris excessit Archias atque ab iis artibus, quibus aetas puerilis ad humanitatem informari solet, se ad scribendi studium contulit, primum Antiochiae (nam ibi natus est loco nobili), celebri quondam urbe et copiosa atque eruditissimis hominibus liberalissimisque studiis affluenti, celeriter antecellere omnibus ingenii gloria coepit. Post in ceteris Asiae partibus cunctaque Graecia sic eius adventus celebrabantur, ut famam ingenii expectatio hominis, expectationem ipsius adventus admiratioque superaret. 5. Erat Italia tum plena Graecarum artium ac disciplinarum, studiaque haec et in Latio vehementius tum colebantur quam nunc isdem in oppidis, et hic Romae propter tranquillitatem rei publicae non neglegebantur. Itaque hunc et Tarentini et Locrenses et Rhegini et Neapolitani civitate ceterisque praemiis donarunt, et omnes, qui aliquid de ingeniis poterant iudicare, cognitione atque hospitio dignum existimarunt. Hac tanta celebritate famae cum esset iam absentibus notus, Romam venit Mario consule et Catulo. Nactus est primum

consules eos, quorum alter res ad scribendum maxumas, alter cum res gestas, tum etiam studium atque aures adhibere posset. Statim Luculli, cum praetextatus etiam tum Archias esset, eum domum suam receperunt. Et erat hoc non solum ingenii ac litterarum, verum etiam naturae atque virtutis, ut domus, quae huius adulescentiae prima favit, eadem esset familiarissima senectuti. 6. Erat temporibus illis iucundus Q. Metello illi Numidico et eius Pio filio, audiebatur a M. Aemilio, vivebat cum Q. Catulo et patre et filio, a L. Crasso colebatur, Lucullos vero et Drusum et Octavios et Catonem et totam Hortensiorum domum devinctam consuetudine cum teneret, afficiebatur summo honore, quod eum non solum colebant, qui aliquid percipere atque audire studebant, verum etiam si qui forte simulabant.

IV. Interim satis longo intervallo, cum esset cum M. Lucullo in Siciliam profectus et cum ex ea provincia cum eodem Lucullo decederet, venit Heracleam. Quae cum esset civitas aequissimo iure ac foedere, adscribi se in eam civitatem voluit idque, cum ipse per se dignus putaretur, tum auctoritate et gratia Luculli ab Heracliensibus impetravit. 7. Data est civitas Silvani lege et Carbonis: Si qui foederatis civitatibus ascripti fuissent, si tum, cum lex ferebatur, in Italia domicilium habuissent et si sexaginta diebus apud praetorem essent professi. Cum hic domicilium Romae multos iam annos haberet, professus est apud praetorem Q. Metellum, familiarissimum suum. 8. Si nihil aliud nisi de civitate ac lege dicimus, nihil dico amplius; causa dicta est. Quid enim horum infirmari, Gratti, potest? Heracleaene esse eum ascriptum negabis? Adest vir summa auctoritate et religione et fide, M. Lucullus; qui se non opinari, sed scire, non audivisse, sed vidisse, non interfuisse, sed egisse dicit. Adsunt Heraclienses legati, nobilissimi homines; huius iudicii causa cum mandatis et cum publico testimonio venerunt; qui hunc ascriptum Heracliensem dicunt. Hic tu tabulas desideras Heracliensium publicas, quas Italico

bello incenso tabulario interisse scimus omnes? Est ridiculum ad ea, quae habemus, nihil dicere, quaerere, quae habere non possumus, et de hominum memoria tacere, litterarum memoriam flagitare et, cum habeas amplissimi viri religionem, integerrimi municipii iusiurandum fidemque, ea, quae depravari nullo modo possunt, repudiare, tabulas, quas idem dicis solere corrumpi, desiderare. 9. An domicilium Romae non habuit is, qui tot annis ante civitatem datam sedem omnium rerum ac fortunarum suarum Romae collocavit? An non est professus? Immo vero iis tabulis professus, quae solae ex illa professione collegioque praetorum obtinent publicarum tabularum auctoritatem.

V. Nam, cum Appi tabulae neglegentius adservatae dicerentur, Gabini, quamdiu incolumis fuit, levitas, post damnationem calamitas omnem tabularum fidem resignasset, Metellus, homo sanctissimus modestissimusque omnium, tanta diligentia fuit, ut ad L. Lentulum praetorem et ad iudices venerit et unius nominis litura se commotum esse dixerit. His igitur in tabulis nullam lituram in nomine A. Licini videtis. 10. Quae cum ita sint, quid est, quod de eius civitate dubitetis, praesertim cum aliis quoque in civitatibus fuerit ascriptus? Etenim, cum mediocribus multis et aut nulla aut humili aliqua arte praeditis gratuito civitatem in Graecia homines impertiebant, Rheginos credo aut Locrenses aut Neapolitanos aut Tarentinos, quod scaenicis artificibus largiri solebant, id huic summa ingenii praedito gloria noluisse! Quid? ceteri non modo post civitatem datam, sed etiam post legem Papiam aliquo modo in eorum municipiorum tabulas irrepserunt; hic, qui ne utitur quidem illis, in quibus est scriptus, quod semper se Heracliensem esse voluit, reicietur? 11. Census nostros requiris. Scilicet; est enim obscurum proximis censoribus hunc cum clarissimo imperatore, L. Lucullo, apud exercitum fuisse, superioribus cum eodem quaestore fuisse in Asia, primis, Iulio et Crasso, nullam populi partem esse censam. Sed, quoniam census non ius

civitatis confirmat ac tantum modo indicat eum, qui sit census, ita se iam tum gessisse, pro cive, iis temporibus, quem tu criminaris ne ipsius quidem iudicio in civium Romanorum iure esse versatum, et testamentum saepe fecit nostris legibus et adiit hereditates civium Romanorum et in beneficiis ad aerarium delatus est a L. Lucullo pro consule.

VI. Quaere argumenta, si quae potes; numquam enim hic neque suo neque amicorum iudicio revincetur.

12. Quaeres a nobis, Gratti, cur tanto opere hoc homine delectemur. Quia suppeditat nobis, ubi et animus ex hoc forensi strepitu reficiatur et aures convicio defessae conquiescant. An tu existimas aut suppetere nobis posse, quod cotidie dicamus in tanta varietate rerum, nisi animos nostros doctrina excolamus, aut ferre animos tantam posse contentionem, nisi eos doctrina eadem relaxemus? Ego vero fateor me his studiis esse deditum. Ceteros pudeat, si qui ita se litteris abdiderunt, ut nihil possint ex iis neque ad communem afferre fructum neque in aspectum lucemque proferre; me autem quid pudeat, qui tot annos ita vivo, iudices, ut a nullius umquam me tempore aut commodo aut otium meum abstraxerit aut voluptas avocarit aut denique somnus retardarit? 13. Quare quis tandem me reprehendat, aut quis mihi iure suscenseat, si, quantum ceteris ad suas res obeundas, quantum ad festos dies ludorum celebrandos, quantum ad alias voluptates et ad ipsam requiem animi et corporis conceditur temporum, quantum alii tribuunt tempestivis conviviis, quantum denique alveolo, quantum pilae, tantum mihi egomet ad haec studia recolenda sumpsero? Atque hoc eo mihi concedendum est magis, quod ex his studiis haec quoque crescit oratio et facultas, quae quantacumque in me est, numquam amicorum periculis defuit. Quae si cui levior videtur, illa quidem certe, quae summa sunt, ex quo fonte hauriam, sentio. 14. Nam, nisi multorum praeceptis multisque litteris mihi ab adulescentia suasissem nihil esse in vita magno opere expetendum nisi

laudem atque honestatem, in ea autem persequenda omnes cruciatus corporis, omnia pericula mortis atque exilii parvi esse ducenda, numquam me pro salute vestra in tot ac tantas dimicationes atque in hos profligatorum hominum cotidianos impetus obiecissem. Sed pleni omnes sunt libri, plenae sapientium voces, plena exemplorum vetustas; quae iacerent in tenebris omnia, nisi litterarum lumen accederet. Quam multas nobis imagines non solum ad intuendum, verum etiam ad imitandum fortissimorum virorum expressas scriptores et Graeci et Latini reliquerunt! quas ego mihi semper in administranda re publica proponens animum et mentem meam ipsa cogitatione hominum excellentium conformabam.

VII.—15. Quaeret quispiam: "Quid? illi ipsi summi viri, quorum virtutes litteris proditae sunt, istane doctrina, quam tu effers laudibus, eruditi fuerunt?" Difficile est hoc de omnibus confirmare, sed tamen est certum, quid respondeam. Ego multos homines excellenti animo ac virtute fuisse sine doctrina et naturae ipsius habitu prope divino per se ipsos et moderatos et graves exstitisse fateor; etiam illud adiungo, saepius ad laudem atque virtutem naturam sine doctrina quam sine natura valuisse doctrinam. Atque idem ego hoc contendo, cum ad naturam eximiam et illustrem accesserit ratio quaedam conformatioque doctrinae, tum illud nescio quid praeclarum ac singulare solere exsistere. 16. Ex hoc esse hunc numero, quem patres nostri viderunt, divinum hominem, Africanum, ex hoc C. Laelium, L. Furium, moderatissimos homines et continentissimos, ex hoc fortissimum virum et illis temporibus doctissimum, M. Catonem illum senem; qui profecto si nihil ad percipiendam colendamque virtutem litteris adiuvarentur, numquam se ad earum studium contulissent. Quodsi non hic tantus fructus ostenderetur, et si ex his studiis delectatio sola peteretur, tamen, ut opinor, hanc animi remissionem humanissimam ac liberalissimam iudicaretis. Nam ceterae neque temporum

sunt neque aetatum omnium neque locorum; at haec studia adulescentiam alunt, senectutem oblectant, secundas res ornant, adversis perfugium ac solacium praebent, delectant domi, non impediunt foris, pernoctant nobiscum, peregrinantur, rusticantur.

17. Quodsi ipsi haec neque attingere neque sensu nostro gustare possemus, tamen ea mirari deberemus, etiam cum in aliis videremus.

VIII. Quis nostrum tam animo agresti ac duro fuit, ut Rosci morte nuper non commoveretur? qui cum esset senex mortuus, tamen propter excellentem artem ac venustatem videbatur omnino mori non debuisse. Ergo ille corporis motu tantum amorem sibi conciliarat a nobis omnibus: nos animorum incredibiles motus celeritatemque ingeniorum neglegemus? 18. Quotiens ego hunc Archiam vidi, iudices, (utar enim vestra benignitate, quoniam me in hoc novo genere dicendi tam diligenter attenditis) quotiens ego hunc vidi, cum litteram scripsisset nullam, magnum numerum optimorum versuum de iis ipsis rebus, quae tum agerentur, dicere ex tempore, quotiens revocatum eandem rem dicere commutatis verbis atque sententiis! Quae vero accurate cogitateque scripsisset, ea sic vidi probari, ut ad veterum scriptorum laudem perveniret. Hunc ego non diligam, non admirer, non omni ratione defendendum putem? Atque sic a summis hominibus eruditissimisque accepimus, ceterarum rerum studia ex doctrina et praeceptis et arte constare, poetam natura ipsa valere et mentis viribus excitari et quasi divino quodam spiritu inflari. Quare suo iure noster ille Ennius "sanctos" appellat poetas, quod quasi deorum aliquo dono atque munere commendati nobis esse videantur. 19. Sit igitur, iudices, sanctum apud vos, humanissimos homines, hoc poetae nomen, quod nulla umquam barbaria violavit. Saxa et solitudines voci respondent, bestiae saepe immanes cantu flectuntur atque consistunt; nos instituti rebus optimis non poetarum voce moveamur? Homerum Colo-

phonii civem esse dicunt suum, Chii suum vindicant, Salaminii repetunt, Smyrnaei vero suum esse confirmant itaque etiam delubrum eius in oppido dedicaverunt, permulti alii praeterea pugnant inter se atque contendunt.

IX. Ergo illi alienum, quia poeta fuit, post mortem etiam expetunt; nos hunc vivum, qui et voluntate et legibus noster est, repudiabimus, praesertim cum omne olim studium atque omne ingenium contulerit Archias ad populi Romani gloriam laudemque celebrandam? Nam et Cimbricas res adulescens attigit et ipsi illi C. Mario, qui durior ad haec studia videbatur, iucundus fuit. 20. Neque enim quisquam est tam aversus a Musis, qui non mandari versibus aeternum suorum laborum facile praeconium patiatur. Themistoclem illum, summum Athenis virum, dixisse aiunt, cum ex eo quaereretur, quod acroama aut cuius vocem libentissime audiret: "eius, a quo sua virtus optime praedicaretur." Itaque ille Marius item eximie L. Plotium dilexit, cuius ingenio putabat ea, quae gesserat, posse celebrari. 21. Mithridaticum vero bellum magnum atque difficile et in multa varietate terra marique versatum totum ab hoc expressum est; qui libri non modo L. Lucullum, fortissimum et clarissimum virum, verum etiam populi Romani nomen illustrant. Populus enim Romanus aperuit Lucullo imperante Pontum et regiis quondam opibus et ipsa natura et regione vallatum, populi Romani exercitus eodem duce non maxima manu innumerabilis Armeniorum copias fudit, populi Romani laus est urbem amicissimam Cyzicenorum eiusdem consilio ex omni impetu regio atque totius belli ore ac faucibus ereptam esse atque servatam; nostra semper feretur et praedicabitur L. Lucullo dimicante, cum interfectis ducibus depressa hostium classis est, incredibilis apud Tenedum pugna illa navalis, nostra sunt tropaea, nostra monumenta, nostri triumphi. Quae quorum ingeniis ecferuntur, ab iis populi Romani fama celebratur. 22. Carus fuit Africano superiori noster Ennius, itaque etiam in sepulcro Scipionum

putatur is esse constitutus ex marmore; cuius laudibus certe non solum ipse, qui laudatur, sed etiam populi Romani nomen ornatur. In caelum huius proavus Cato tollitur; magnus honos populi Romani rebus adiungitur. Omnes denique illi Maximi, Marcelli, Fulvii non sine communi omnium nostrum laude decorantur.

X. Ergo illum, qui haec fecerat, Rudinum hominem maiores nostri in civitatem receperunt; nos hunc Heracliensem multis civitatibus expetitum, in hac autem legibus constitutum de nostra civitate eiciemus?

23. Nam, si quis minorem gloriae fructum putat ex Graecis versibus percipi quam ex Latinis, vehementer errat, propterea quod Graeca leguntur in omnibus fere gentibus, Latina suis finibus exiguis sane continentur. Quare, si res eae, quas gessimus, orbis terrae regionibus definiuntur, cupere debemus, quo manuum nostrarum tela pervenerint, eodem gloriam famamque penetrare, quod cum ipsis populis, de quorum rebus scribitur, haec ampla sunt, tum iis certe, qui de vita gloriae causa dimicant, hoc maximum et periculorum incitamentum est et laborum. 24. Quam multos scriptores rerum suarum magnus ille Alexander secum habuisse dicitur! Atque is tamen, cum in Sigeo ad Achillis tumulum astitisset: "O fortunate," inquit, "adulescens, qui tuae virtutis Homerum praeconem inveneris!" Et vere. Nam, nisi Ilias illa exstitisset, idem tumulus, qui corpus eius contexerat, nomen etiam obruisset. Quid? noster hic Magnus, qui cum virtute fortunam adaequavit, nonne Theophanem Mytilenaeum, scriptorem rerum suarum, in contione militum civitate donavit, et nostri illi fortes viri, sed rustici ac milites, dulcedine quadam gloriae commoti quasi participes eiusdem laudis magno illud clamore approbaverunt? 25. Itaque, credo, si civis Romanus Archias legibus non esset, ut ab aliquo imperatore civitate donaretur, perficere non potuit. Sulla cum Hispanos et Gallos donaret, credo, hunc petentem repudiasset; quem nos in contione vidimus, cum ei

libellum malus poeta de populo subiecisset, quod epigramma in eum fecisset tantum modo alternis versibus longiusculis, statim ex iis rebus, quas tum vendebat, iubere ei praemium tribui, sed ea condicione, ne quid postea scriberet. Qui sedulitatem mali poetae duxerit aliquo tamen praemio dignam, huius ingenium et virtutem in scribendo et copiam non expetisset? 26. Quid? a Q. Metello Pio, familiarissimo suo, qui civitate multos donavit, neque per se neque per Lucullos impetravisset? qui praesertim usque eo de suis rebus scribi cuperet, ut etiam Cordubae natis poetis pingue quiddam sonantibus atque peregrinum tamen aures suas dederet.

XI. Neque enim est hoc dissimulandum, quod obscurari non potest, sed prae nobis ferendum: Trahimur omnes studio laudis, et optimus quisque maxime gloria ducitur. Ipsi illi philosophi etiam in iis libellis, quos de contemnenda gloria scribunt, nomen suum inscribunt; in eo ipso, in quo praedicationem nobilitatemque despiciunt, praedicari de se ac nominari volunt. 27. Decimus quidem Brutus, summus vir et imperator, Acci, amicissimi sui, carminibus templorum ac monimentorum aditus exornavit suorum. Iam vero ille, qui cum Aetolis Ennio comite bellavit, Fulvius non dubitavit Martis manubias Musis consecrare. Quare, in qua urbe imperatores prope armati poetarum nomen et Musarum delubra coluerunt, in ea non debent togati iudices a Musarum honore et a poetarum salute abhorrere.

28. Atque ut id libentius faciatis, iam me vobis, iudices, indicabo et de meo quodam amore gloriae nimis acri fortasse, verum tamen honesto vobis confitebor. Nam, quas res nos in consulatu nostro vobiscum simul pro salute huius urbis atque imperii et pro vita civium proque universa re publica gessimus, attigit hic versibus atque inchoavit. Quibus auditis, quod mihi magna res et iucunda visa est, hunc ad perficiendum adhortatus sum. Nullam enim virtus aliam mercedem laborum periculorumque desiderat praeter hanc

laudis et gloriae; qua quidem detracta, iudices, quid est, quod in hoc tam exiguo vitae curriculo et tam brevi tantis nos in laboribus exerceamus? 29. Certe, si nihil animus praesentiret in posterum, et si, quibus regionibus vitae spatium circumscriptum est, eisdem omnes cogitationes terminaret suas, nec tantis se laboribus frangeret neque tot curis vigiliisque angeretur nec totiens de ipsa vita dimicaret. Nunc insidet quaedam in optimo quoque virtus, quae noctes ac dies animum gloriae stimulis concitat atque admonet non cum vitae tempore esse dimittendam commemorationem nominis nostri, sed cum omni posteritate adaequandam.

XII.—30. An vero tam parvi animi videamur esse omnes, qui in re publica atque in his vitae periculis laboribusque versamur, ut, cum usque ad extremum spatium nullum tranquillum atque otiosum spiritum duxerimus, nobiscum simul moritura omnia arbitremur? An statuas et imagines, non animorum simulacra, sed corporum, studiose multi summi homines reliquerunt; consiliorum relinquere et virtutum nostrarum effigiem nonne multo malle debemus summis ingeniis expressam et politam? Ego vero omnia, quae gerebam, iam tum in gerendo spargere me ac disseminare arbitrabar in orbis terrae memoriam sempiternam. Haec vero sive a meo sensu post mortem afutura est sive, ut sapientissimi homines putaverunt, ad aliquam animi mei partem pertinebit, nunc quidem certe cogitatione quadam speque delector.

31. Quare conservate, iudices, hominem pudore eo, quem amicorum videtis comprobari cum dignitate, tum etiam vetustate, ingenio autem tanto, quantum id convenit existimari, quod summorum hominum ingeniis expetitum esse videatis, causa vero eius modi, quae beneficio legis, auctoritate municipii, testimonio Luculli, tabulis Metelli comprobetur. Quae cum ita sint, petimus a vobis, iudices, si qua non modo humana, verum etiam divina in tantis ingeniis commendatio debet esse, ut cum, qui vos, qui vestros

imperatores, qui populi Romani res gestas semper ornavit, qui etiam his recentibus nostris vestrisque domesticis periculis aeternum se testimonium laudis daturum esse profitetur estque ex eo numero, qui semper apud omnes sancti sunt habiti itaque dicti, sic in vestram accipiatis fidem, ut humanitate vestra levatus potius quam acerbitate violatus esse videatur.

32. Quae de causa pro mea consuetudine breviter simpliciterque dixi, iudices, ea confido probata esse omnibus; quae a forensi aliena iudicialique consuetudine et de hominis ingenio et communiter de ipso studio locutus sum, ea, iudices, a vobis spero esse in bonam partem accepta, ab eo, qui iudicium exercet, certo scio.

NOTES.

NOTE:—The references in these notes are as follows:—
L. C. = Allcroft and Haydon's *Latin Composition* (Univ. Tutorial Press, 2s. 6d.).
L. G. = *Tutorial Latin Grammar* (Univ. Tutorial Press, 3s. 6d.).
The references to the text are by chapter and line: thus III. 10 denotes the tenth line of the third chapter.
An obelus (†) denotes a variant reading (v.l., *varia lectio*).
Such proper names of importance as are not discussed in the notes will be found in the INDEX.

First Part of the Speech: The Case.

ARGUMENT.—§§ 1-4. **Exordium**:—*I owe my powers of oratory to Archias, and therefore gratitude demands that I should be his counsel in this case* (§ 1). *True he is a poet and I am an orator, but all provinces of literature are closely united* (§ 2). *The character of my client will compel me to say much that is very unusual in a court of law, but this your own literary tastes, gentlemen of the jury, will easily pardon* (§ 3). *Only hear me, and I feel sure I shall convince you of my client's merits* (§ 4).

[See Introd., § 2, for **A. Licinius Archias.**]

Ch. I. 1. Si quid: the speech opens with a triple protasis (*si*-clause), answered by the single apodosis (result-clause) *earum . . . debet.* Each of the three protases is qualified by a relative clause (*quod sentio . . . , in qua . . . , a qua. . . .*).

Quid is the indefinite pronoun (*quis, qua* or *quae, quid*; plur. *qui, quae, qua* or *quae*), regularly used only after *si, ne, nisi, num,* and *quando,* rarely in other connections. So, *si qua exercitatio.*

ingenii: partitive genitive, allowable in dependence upon almost any neuter word expressing quantity or measure. L. C., § 141; L. G., § 395, NOTE 1.

iudices: "gentlemen of the jury," not "judges." See Introd., § 4.

quod sentio quam sit: *lit.* "which I feel how small it is," *i.e.* "*and* I feel how small it is." *Quod* (*ingenium*) is at once the subject of *sit* and the object of *sentio* (a construction called Antiptosis, which is common in Greek). *Sit* is the subjunctive of indirect question. L. C., § 227. L. G., § 485.

2. dicendi: objective genitive with *exercitatio.* L. C., § 40 (*a*). L. G., § 399.

3. **huiusce rei** : *i.e.* the art of speaking, oratory. The suffix *-ce* is appended to the demonstratives *hic*, *ille*, and *iste*, to render them more emphatic. The genitive is objective after *ratio*, which means "theoretical knowledge," *i.e.* knowledge of the rules and principles of the art of speaking.

4. **optimarum artium studiis** : = *liberalissimis studiis*, iii. 5, includ ing all the subjects of a liberal education, such as Oratory, Poetry, Philosophy, etc. In translating, *studiis et disciplina* should be taken together as a Hendiadys ("one through two")—"scientific training."

5. **qua** : *i.e. ratione.*

6. **vel in primis** : *vel* is from the root seen in *velle*, and means "if you like," hence "perhaps"; here it has a slightly apologetic force.

hic : "my client," used of the defendant. So *iste* is used of the other party in the suit, whether defendant or plaintiff, as the case may be.

A. Licinius : by using Archias' Roman names Cicero tacitly assumes his right to the *civitas*. See Introd., § 2, end.

9. **memoriam** : *recordor*, "to recall," *always* governs an accusative, though other verbs of remembering admit the genitive. See L. C., § 37, NOTE 2 ; L. G., § 397, *Obs.* 3.

inde usque : *lit.* "as far as from that point onwards," *i.e.* "ever since that time."

repetens : here used intransitively.

10. **hunc . . . principem** : *principem* is part of the predicate (complementary accusative) ; see L. C., § 14 (iii.).

ad ingrediendam rationem : gerundival construction. See L. C., § 92 ; L. G., § 430.

11. **rationem** : here = "scientific study," "course."

haec vox : "this voice *of mine*." But *huius* = *Archiae*, "my client's."

13. **saluti** : dative of result (predicative dative) (L. C., § 144 ; L. G., § 359), to be distinguished carefully from the dative of purpose (L. C., § 145 ; L. G., § 358). Distinguish *non nullus* = "some," "one and another," and *nullus non* = "every one without exception."

id accepimus : *id* is explained by the following relative clause *quo . . . possemus*, which is in the subjunctive because of the consecutive force of *quo*. *Id . . . quo* = "something such that thereby." See L. C., § 283 ; L. G., § 501 (*d*).

ceteris . . . alios : *ceteri* (nom. sing. masc. not used) means "the others," "*all* the rest," *alii* merely "others." Of all (*ceteri*) the clients who needed Cicero's help only some (*alii*) needed to be saved from serious danger.

14. **quantum** : "as far as in me lies," an accusative (adverbial neuter) of extent. L. C., § 135 ; L. G., § 339.

est situm : impersonal, "so far as in me lies."

15. **ne . . . miretur** : this is not a direct prohibition, but gives the negative purpose of the following statement :—*ne nos quidem . . . fuimus.*

17. facultas ingenii: = "natural powers of talent," "inborn genius," *e.g.* for poetry. This is contrasted with *ratio* ("theoretical knowledge") and *disciplina* ("practical training") in oratory.

sit: subjunctive of Virtual Oblique Oration, giving the reason as conceived by him who marvels, and not stating the cause simply as a fact. See L. C., §§ 270, 271; L. G., § 526.

19. **dediti fuimus**: "I was (at one time *or* for some time) devoted"; *i.e.* "a devoted person" (aorist or indefinite past of the state). It is not used of the perfect of the state (I have been devoted, *dediti sumus*), nor of contemporaneous state in past time (*dediti fueramus*) (Roby).

humanitatem: "culture." So *humanus*, "cultured." Both words imply the qualities of a "finished gentleman." This meaning survives in the academic term "The Humanities," but is greatly modified in our word "humanity."

20. **quasi . . . quadam**: "by a kind of kinship, so to say (*quasi*)." Both *quasi* and *quidam* are constantly used to modify assertions, like the phrase *ut ita dicam* (French, *pour ainsi dire*). Cp. ***vinclum quoddam***, above.

Ch. II. 1. **ne . . . videatur**: for the construction see note on *ne . . . miretur*, i. 16; it is taken up by *quaeso a vobis*, below.

vestrum: *vestrum* and *nostrum* (gens. plur.) are always partitive, *vestri* and *nostri* always objective. L. C., § 153.

quaestione legitima: "a statutory commission," so called as depending on a definite law; see Introd., § 4. This court was also called *iudicium publicum*, a court where public interests were at stake, in contrast to *iudicium privatum*, a court which had to do with ordinary civil processes concerning private interests.

2. **cum . . . agatur**: *cum* has a concessive force, hence the subj. See L. C., § 264; L. G., § 525.

3. **apud praetorem**: "in the presence of a Praetor" as presiding judge. See Introd., § 4. *Praetor* was originally a title of the Roman consuls. In 367 B.C. the title was given to a new patrician magistrate who took over most of the judicial functions of the consuls. A second Praetor was created in 243 B.C., and subsequently the number was raised to eight, twelve, and sixteen. Their duties were always mainly judicial, but they also acted as provincial governors, and as commanders when there were more legions in the field than the consuls or proconsuls could manage. Under the Republic the legal age for the office was forty, and under the Empire thirty. Each *Praetor* had a *toga praetexta*, a *sella curulis* and *lictores* (in the provinces six, at Rome two).

lectissimum virum: a common idiom; see L. C., § 9, NOTE 3; transl. "so worthy a Praetor." *Lectus* is used as term of general compliment.

4. **tanto conventu . . . ac frequentia**: referring to the crowds of onlookers in the court, including deputations from Heraclea (iv. 18) in support of Archias. Below *concursu* (l. 10) refers merely to the

panel of jurors. The ablatives are those of attendant circumstance (abl. absolute). The proper meaning of *frequentia* is "crowdedness," cf. *frequens*, "crowded." The sense of "frequent" is not usual. *Conventu . . . ac frequentia*, go together as a Hendiadys ; cp. note on i. 4.

5. **uti** : the construction is *ne videatur mirum esse me uti*, etc.

quod . . . abhorreat : subjunctive because in Virtual Oratio Obliqua, the main verb being *miretur*.

6. **forensi sermone** : "the language of the Bar," because the law-courts (Basilicae) were situated in and about the Forum, the great business centre of Roman life.

7. **hanc veniam** : explained by the following clauses—*ut . . . patiamini liberius loqui . . . et uti*, etc. The words *accommodatam . . . molestam* are merely epithets of *veniam*.

10. **hoc concursu** : ablative of attendant circumstance. Cp. *tanto conventu* (l. 4) above, and note. So the following ablatives *humanitate* and *praetore*.

11. **exercente iudicium** : "presiding over the court *or* case." The phrase is technical, and occurs again in the last line of the speech.

12. **paulo . . . liberius** : the comparative is often thus used to express what is considerable. See L. C., § 178 ; L. G., § 89.

13. **in eius modi persona** : "in the case of a character which," *i.e.* that of a poet such as was Archias. *Persōna* means primarily an actor's "mask" ; then the "character" which it represents, or "a character" generally ; finally, in law, "a person."

otium ac studium : Hendiadys—"a life of studious seclusion."

14. **tractata est** : a technical term with *persōna* = "acted," "represented."

15. **quod si** : = *et id si, i.e. et si id*, *id* going with *tribui*, and making an acc. and infin. construction.

16. **sentiam . . . perficiam** : future simple. According to rule, when the apodosis of a hypothetical sentence is in future time, the protasis likewise stands in the future (perfect or simple). See L. C., § 250 (*a*).

17. **segregandum** : supply *esse* from *fuisse* below.

cum sit civis : "though he be (supposing he be) a citizen." The subjunctive is due to the concessive force of *cum*. The present tense is due to the tense of *putetis*.

18. **numero** : as recorded in the census. See notes, v. 19, *foll.*

si non esset : for the type of sentence, see L. C., § 251. The imperfect subjunctive represents the imperfect of Oratio Recta ; *si non esset (civis)*, *asciscendus esset*.

ARGUMENT.—§§ 4-7. *My client was born at Antioch, and quickly became famous throughout Asia and Greece* (§ 4). *Passing to Italy, he was cordially welcomed by the Italian Greeks ; and when he reached Rome he was already well known there by repute. He found friends in the Luculli* (§ 5), *and in many other leading men. Subsequently he went with M. Lucullus to Sicily, and later to Heraclea, where he was presented with the franchise of that place* (§ 6). *You*

know the three requirements of the law as to the Enfranchisement of Aliens at Rome; Archias fulfilled them all (§ 7).

[See the Index for **Antiochia, Tarentum, Locri, Rhegium, Neapolis,** and **Heraclea**; also for **Marius** and **Lucullus.**]

Ch. III. 1. **ex pueris excessit**: *lit.* "passed from among the boys," *i.e.* "passed out of boyhood," which terminated about the 14th—15th birthday.

3. **Antiochiae**: locative—"At Antioch." The original locative form of *-a* stems ended in *-ai*, as seen in *Romai*, but this was weakened to *-ae* in later times, and so came to coincide with the genitive.

4. **loco nobili**: ablative of origin with *natus*—"in a high position."

celebri: "populous." This is the first meaning of *celeber*. The sense of "famous" is secondary. Cp. *frequens*, ii. 4, note.

5. **hominibus**: dependent upon *affluenti.* Adjectives and verbs expressing abundance may take either an ablative (instrumental) or a genitive (objective). Cp. *plena artium*, l. 10. L. C., § 51, and NOTE 1.

6. **antecellere**: takes the dative of the person (*omnibus*) and instrumental ablative of the thing (*gloria*).

7. **post**: here an adverb = *postea*. Most prepositions may be so used, more especially if dissyllabic.

8. **adventus**: the plural denotes "his arrival on each occasion."

celebrabantur: "were attended in crowds." See the note on *celebri*, above.

expectatio hominis: the genitive is objective, "the expectations formed about him."

10. **artium**: see the note on ***hominibus***, l. 5; and L. C., § 40.

in Latio: in this passage this does not refer exclusively to the district called Latium, but to those parts of Italy in which Latin was the spoken language; *i.e.* chiefly Latium and the Latin colonies.

12. **hic Romae**: "here in Rome." For the locative, see on *Antiochiae*, l. 3. Cicero is referring to the long peace of Italy before the outbreak of the Social War of 91-88 B.C., and the Civil Wars of Marius, Cinna, and Sulla which followed. There had been no war in Italy proper since Hannibal withdrew in 203 B.C., more than one hundred years before. Southern Italy was peopled with Greek colonies (the four here mentioned are all Greek) to such an extent as to obtain the name of Magna Graecia; and Greek literature, art, and life, of course, flourished there especially.

13. **Tarentini, etc.**: see Index, *s.v.* TARENTUM, LOCRI, RHEGIUM, NEAPOLIS.

14. **ceteris**: "*the* other (customary) presentations," *e.g.* crowns, gifts, etc.

16. **cognitione**: the usual case after *dignus*. L. C., § 53; L. G., § 570.

17. **cum . . . esset**: *cum* takes the subjunctive here because causality is implied. See L. C., § 290.

18. **Romam**: accusative of the goal of motion, which, in the case

of place-names, requires no preposition. See L. C., § 113; L. G., § 331.

Mario consule et Catulo: ablative absolute. The years of Roman history were known by the names of the consuls for that year, and Marius was consul with Catulus in 102 B.C. See Index.

nactus est: "he found," "he chanced upon."

19. **alter . . . alter**: the first *alter*, the great "maker of history," is C. Marius; the second refers to C. Lutatius Catulus. For the mood of *posset*, cp. *possemus*, i. 14.

ad scribendum: *lit.* "to write about," *i.e.* offering material for an epic poem such as Archias actually wrote; see Index, *s.v.* MARIUS.

20. **studium atque aures**: *i.e.* enthusiasm and taste for poetical composition. **aures**: "judgment," "taste"; cp. English, "a fine ear for music, rhythm," etc.

21. **cum praetextatus . . . esset**: "though Archias was even at that date but a boy." The subjunctive mood is due to the concessive force of *cum* ("although"); see L. C., § 264; L. G., § 525. The **toga praetexta**, a white toga with a purple stripe woven into it, was the badge of the *aetas puerilis*, and was worn by Roman boys until the fifteenth birthday. Cicero, by here attributing to Archias the *toga praetexta*, speaks as though the poet had been a born Roman, and not merely naturalised. So *praetextatus* means "a boy." Cicero is exaggerating here, for he spoke of Archias in § 4 as already "passed out of a boyhood." See first note to Ch. iii.

22. **domum suam**: *domus* (and *rus*) are treated like place-names when standing as accusative of the goal of motion. See L. C., § 113; L. G., § 331.

† **erat hoc . . . ingenii**: "there was this much in his talents" (*lit.* "this was a mark of his talents"). The genitive is predicative (L. C., § 142; L. G., § 396), and *hoc* is explained by the clauses *ut . . . senectuti.* There is a variant—*Sed etiam hoc . . . virtutis est, domum, quae . . . prima affuit, eandem esse familiarissimam senectuti.* "But this too . . . is a mark of his merit, that the house that . . . first assisted . . . was also the best friend of his old age." Observe the idiomatic use of *eadem*, in English = "at the same time," "notwithstanding," "also."

26. **Metello illi Numidico**: "to *the great* Q. Metellus Numidicus." When joined with proper names, *ille* constantly has the force of a complimentary adjective. Metellus Numidicus was consul 109 B.C., proconsul 108 B.C., and commanded against Jugurtha in Numidia; whence his cognomen. His son Pius carried on the war against Sertorius (79-71 B.C.)

audiebatur: *audire* is commonly used = "to attend a lecture."

27. **M. Aemilio**: Marcus Aemilius Scaurus, twice Consul, and Censor 109 B.C. He was a great orator and a leading member of the *Optimates* (nobles), and contrived to maintain his high position until his death, although it was notorious that he was the greatest offender in the disgraceful bribery-scandals resulting from Jugurtha's efforts to purchase a favourable peace, 111 B.C.

Q. Catulo: the singular is rather a rare usage. The father was commander against the Cimbri, but was proscribed by Marius 87 B.C. The son was consul in 78 B.C. and a leading member of the Optimates.

L. Crasso: one of the most eminent orators of the generation preceding Cicero; he died 91 B.C.

28. **Drusum**: the celebrated tribune Livius Drusus.

Octavios: the *Gens Octavia* furnished a number of leading men in society and politics, before and during Cicero's time.

Catonem: probably M. Cato, the father of Cato Uticensis.

29. **Hortensiorum**: M. Hortensius succeeded to the position of L. Crassus (above) as the foremost orator of the time, and was himself ousted by Cicero.

31. **percipere . . . audire**: *percipere* = "to grasp thoroughly," *audire* "to listen to," in many cases doubtless merely for the pleasure of having the ears tickled.

32. **simulabant**: "who made only a pretence (of this eagerness to hear, etc.)"; *i.e.* such persons as made a show of Greek studies which then were thought to give a good tone to the manners. *Simulo* = "I pretend to be what I am not": *dissimulo* = "I pretend not to be what I am."

Ch. IV. 1. **satis longo intervallo**: "after a fairly long interval.' *Satis* added to an adjective or verb commonly has this meaning. The ablative is one of attendant circumstance (ablative absolute). The period was some ten years.

3. **Heracleam**: cp. *Romam* and *domum*, ii. 18 and 22.

4. **civitas aequissimo iure ac foedere**: "a state on perfectly equal treaty rights." Heraclea was a *civitas foederata*—that is, an independent state allied with Rome on particular terms stipulated for in various treaties (*foedera*). That of Heraclea was particularly advantageous. Another smaller class of Italian towns were independent and tax-free, but possessed these privileges only on sufferance, and had no treaty to show (*civitates liberae et immunes sine foedere*). Quite different from these were the Roman towns, which we may subdivide roughly into *coloniae*, *municipia*, and *praefecturae*. The position of the *coloniae* was highest: they were offshoots from Rome. enjoying in full the privileges of the *civitas Romana*. Originally they were of two kinds, the *Coloniae civium Romanorum* and the *Coloniae Latinae*; but the distinctions, as far at least as Italy was concerned, were removed by the Social War. Their government was an imitation of that of Rome, consisting of a senate (*decuriones*), and officers (*duumviri*) representing consuls. The *municipia* were governed by their own citizens, each in its own way; but after the Social War they gradually adopted the forms of government prevailing in the Coloniae. The *praefecturae* differed from the two preceding in being governed by officers (*praefecti iuri dicundo*) from Rome, nominated annually by the *praetor urbanus*, and in some cases elected at the *comitia tributa* under his presidency. The difference was mainly felt in judicial matters. This was the arrange-

ment after the date of the Social War (91-88 B.C.), and after the passing of the *Lex Iulia* (90 B.C.) and *Lex Plautia Papiria* (89 B.C.), which extended the full *civitas* or franchise to the Latins and Italians.

ascribi se . . . voluit: *lit.* "he claimed that he should be enrolled." This meaning of *volo* is not uncommon in Cicero.

5. **cum . . . putaretur**: the subjunctive is due to the causal sense of *cum*.

auctoritate: influence as a public man.

6. **gratia**: influence as a private individual.

data est civitas: sc. *Romana*. By becoming a *civis* of a *civitas foederata* (Heraclea), Archias was enabled to become further a *civis Romanus*, on complying with the law of Silvanus and Carbo.

7. **Silvani lege et Carbonis**: more commonly known as the *Lex Plautia Papiria* of 89 B.C., because passed by Plautius Silvanus and Papirius Carbo.

si qui: a quotation (in Oratio Obliqua, dependent upon some verb of enunciation understood) from the law. In the original form the words would run: *si qui . . . ascripti fuerint, si tum, cum haec lex feretur . . . habuerint, et si . . . fuerint professi.* These three clauses (protases) contain the three conditions upon which the acquirement of the Roman franchise depended (see Introd., § 3), and were answered by some such apodosis as *cives sunto*. The pluperfect subjunctive of Or. Obliq. answers to the future-perfect of Or. Recta. See L. C., §§ 309, 250 (*a*), *Obs.*, and NOTE 2.

8. **ferebatur**: as the rest of the quotation is in Or. Obliq., we should expect *ferretur* here (L. C., § 309), but Cicero goes back in thought to the actual time when the law was being passed, and uses the indicative to emphasise the precision of his statement—"at the actual date of the passing of this law."

9. **sexaginta diebus**: "within sixty days," ablative of the time within which. L. C., § 125; L. G., § 372.

10. **professi**: "declared or registered their names." *Profiteor* is technical for "putting in a claim" personally before a returning-officer.

11. **annos**: accusative of extension in time. L. C., § 124; L. G., § 344.

ARGUMENT.—§§ 8-11. *Archias has fulfilled every condition requisite to his obtaining the franchise, for firstly, he was enrolled as citizen of a federate state (it is absurd to ask for the lost registers and ignore the evidence which we offer), namely, Heraclea* (§ 8); *secondly, he had long resided at Rome; and thirdly, he registered his name before Q. Metellus, and you can see it in the register* (§ 9). *He was far more worthy of enrolment in federate states than many another man* (§ 10). *The reason that his name does not appear on the Census-returns is that he was away when they were made* (§ 11).

[See Index for **Heraclea, Tarentum, Rhegium, Neapolis.**]

12. **nihil aliud**: supply *agimus, i.e. de nulla alia re dicimus.*

13. **civitate**: *i.e.* the Roman franchise. **lege**: the *lex Plautia Papiria*.

14. **Gratti**: vocative. Grattius (or Gratius), otherwise unknown, was the prosecutor in the case. The vocative is quite regular. See L. G., § 44.

Heracleaene: the enclitic interrogative *-ne* asks a question to which the answer may be either "yes" or "no."

15. **adest**: "supports me," a technical word for the presence of influential persons on behalf of parties to a lawsuit.

auctoritate et religione: ablatives of quality (L. C., § 133; L. G., § 382). *Religione* = "conscientiousness" with regard to affidavits; it means *lit.* "religious scruples," so "scruples with regard to the gods by whom the oaths were made."

16. **fide**: "good faith," "truthfulness."

18. **legati**: see Introduction, p. 13.

19. **publico testimonio**: *i.e.* written evidence attested by the corporation of Heraclea.

20. **hic**: adverb—"hereupon," "at this point."

21. **tabulas**: "schedules" or "registers" of persons qualified to vote, "the citizen roll."

Italico bello: ablative of the point of time. The Italian, Social, or Marsian War, was a rising of the bulk of the peoples of Central Italy, the *socii* (allies) of Rome, in order to compel Rome to extend to them the full franchise. It commenced in 91 B.C., and ended 88 B.C., after the passing of the *Leges Papia, Iulia, Plautia Papiria*, for which see Introd., § 3.

22. **est ridiculum**: the infinitive clauses following form the subjects of the adjectival clause.

25. **habeas**: after *cum* in a concessive sense. L. C., § 264.

27. **idem**: "and yet you"; see note on *eadem*, iii. 22.

28. **an**: "surely he had . . ."? Strictly used, *an* introduces the second and further parts of a complex question; and when apparently used alone in a simple question, it is implied that the opposite alternative is too absurd to mention. L. C., § 225, NOTE 1.

29. **annis**: cp. *sexaginta diebus*, l. 9.

ante civitatem datam: Latin constantly avoids the use of an abstract noun by help of a past participle—"before the bestowal of the franchise." See L. C., § 81, NOTE 3.

31. **immo vero**: a strong negation, "nay rather."

iis tabulis: "by means of those registers."

32. **obtinent**: "maintain"; *obtineo* does not often = "obtain" in Latin.

Ch. V. 1. Appi . . . Gabini: Appius and Gabinius were two of the Praetors of 89 B.C., and employed therefore in registering names under the *Lex Plautia Papiria* (iv.). They were evidently men of doubtful character, and quite capable of making false entries in their *tabulae*. Substantives with stems in *-io-* may contract the genitive and vocative (cp. *Gratti*, iv. 14) to *i*.

2. **incolumis**: *lit.* "uninjured," hence "in full enjoyment of civil rights" in contrast to *calamitas*, *lit.* "disaster," hence "loss of civil rights." He was subsequently condemned for peculation when governor of the province of Achaea, which would involve loss of civic rights (*deminutio capitis*).

3. **resignasset**: "cancelled," *lit.* "unsealed." The subjunctive depends upon *cum*, and is coordinate with *dicerentur*.

4. **tanta diligentia**: ablative of quality.

6. **venerit . . . dixerit**: subjunctives after *ut* consecutive; but why perfect subjunctive in secondary sequence after the past indefinite *fuit?* Either (*a*) we may say that the perfect is used instead of the imperfect to show clearly that the actions expressed are historic facts (see L. C., § 215, NOTE 2; L. G., § 485, *Obs.* 1); or (*b*) it has been well suggested that in such cases as this the so-called perfect subjunctive has both (i) a past complete (perfect), and (ii) a past indefinite (aorist) force; just as in the indicative *fui* = (i) "I have been," or (ii) "I was," so in dependent clauses it will have corresponding uses in the subjunctive.

8. **quid est, quod dubitetis**: *quod* is syntactically an accusative of limitation (L. C., § 135). The subjunctive is consecutive—"What reason is there so that therefore (*lit.* as to that) you should doubt?" hence "What reason have you to doubt?"

9. **praesertim cum**: regularly takes the subjunctive and means "particularly since," "and that too though."

fuerit ascriptus: for the meaning see *dediti fuimus*, i. 19.

11. **humili**: *e.g.* according to Roman ideas, the theatrical profession.

Graecia: *i.e.* Magna Graecia.

15. **post legem Papiam**: in 65 B.C. the Senatorial government was nullified by the powers of Publius Clodius and other demagogues, who secured popularity by indulging the mob, and utilised the latter as voters for carrying ill-advised laws against the Senate and nobles. As the mob was largely made up of non-Romans, the Tribune Papius carried his *Lex Papia* which compelled the majority of them to leave Rome, and so deprived the demagogues of the bulk of their supporters.

19. **census nostros requiris**: "you ask for our Census-returns," *i.e.* the census-lists of Rome made between Archias' alleged enrolment at Rome (89 B.C.) and the date of the trial (62 B.C.). According to early constitution, two Censors numbered the people anew every five years, making a return of their incomes such as might serve for the purpose of assessing them for taxation (*tributum*). The Romans personally ceased to be taxed after 167 B.C., and therefore the Census-returns were no longer made with any regularity. There had been only two Censorships since the passing of the *Lex Plautia Papiria*, viz., in 86 and 70 B.C., and in both of these years Archias was away from Rome, and therefore could not have any entry made against his name, while the Censors actually in office at the date of the passing of the law (89 B.C.) took no Census at all.

proximis censoribus: not the last Censors (of 65 and 64 B.C.,

as there was no Census in these two years, but the last who presided at a Census-return, *i.e.* those of 70 B.C. So *superioribus*, "under the Censors next preceding (*i.e.* in 86 B.C.), and *primis*, "under the original Censors" at the time of the passing of the *Lex Plautia.* See last note. The ablatives are all of attendant circumstance (abl. absolute).

21. **quaestore**: the Quaestors ("investigators") were originally appointed to assist the kings in "investigating" crime. Later they became the Comptrollers of the Treasury (*aerarium*), and eventually their numbers were so much increased that, while two stayed at home to manage the state-chest, others accompanied every commander or governor of a province, to act as Paymasters of the Forces, collectors of revenues, etc. Lucullus was Quaestor to L. Sulla in Asia, 86 B.C.

22. **Iulio**: the author of the *Lex Iulia*; see Introd., § 3. **Crasso**: see § 6, note.

23. **sed, quoniam . . . pro cive, iis temporibus**: the sentence must be broken up in English, "putting a fullstop after "as a citizen," and beginning the apodosis "Then (I say) at the aforementioned dates."

24. **qui sit census**: "any one who is assessed" or "returned." The subjunctive is regular in a relative clause in Oratio Obliqua, the main verb being *indicat.*

ita . . . pro cive: the latter phrase explains the adverb—"in such and such a fashion, viz., as a citizen."

25. **quem tu criminaris**: the antecedent to *quem* is the subject to the verbs *fecit*, *adiit*, *delatus est*, *i.e.* Archias.

27. **testamentum fecit**: all wills made by Romans were registered before the *Comitia Curiata* (or its representative), and were otherwise invalid, and the power of giving and receiving property from Romans by will (*ius testamenti*) was possessed only by Roman citizens.

adiit hereditates: "has entered upon inheritances," a technical expression.

28. **in beneficiis ad aerarium delatus est**: "has been notified to the Treasury by Lucullus on his list of emoluments." Lucullus, as general in Asia (70 B.C.), had included Archias' name amongst those whose services deserved an honorarium from the State. Cicero means, he would not have done this, had Archias not been a citizen. The *Aerarium*, "state-chest," was kept in the temple of Saturn, and under the control of the Quaestors for the year, who could however only make payments from it on the authority of a decree of the Senate.

Second Part of the Speech: The Merits of Literature.

ARGUMENT.—§§ 12-16. *If I am asked why I undertake the defence of Archias, I shall reply that he is a literary man and so am I, and I am proud of it* (§ 12). *I only spend my leisure time upon literature, as other men spend theirs on other pursuits* (§ 13)*; and indeed it is to the teaching and example of old writers that I owe my successes*

and my courage (§ 14). *It is possible, of course, to be both successful and bold without deep reading, but certainly reading helps to these ends* (§ 15)*; and to say the least, I have plenty of examples to show that mine is a noble form of recreation* (§ 16).

[See Index for **Africanus, Laelius,** and **Cato.**]

Ch. VI. 5. **reficiatur:** the subjunctive is due to the consecutive force of *ubi* (= *locum talem ut ibi*); see L. C., § 283; L. G., §§ 501 (*d*), 536. So *conquiescant*. Translate—"he provides me with that wherein my spirits may recover themselves."

6. **nobis:** the plural refers to orators and statesmen in general.

7. **dicamus:** final subjunctive after *quod* = *ut . . . id*; L. C., § 278; L. G., § 501 (*c*). *Excolamus* and *relaxemus* are subjunctives of the dependent verb in Oratio Obliqua.

10. **ceteros pudeat:** jussive subjunctive—"let others be ashamed" (L. C., § 208), or potential subjunctive—"the rest of the world may be ashamed (if they see fit)." See L. C., § 257; L. G., §§ 477, 517. In the next sentence *pudeat* is certainly potential, and so *reprehendat* and *succenseat* in ll. 16, 17.

11. **litteris abdiderunt:** *litteris* is either (i) abl. of the instrument, "buried themselves with book-lore," or (ii) dat. of indirect object, *abdo* being used almost in the sense of *dedo*. *Litteris* should not be taken as an abl. of place without a preposition; see L. C., §§ 120, 121.

13. **ita vivo:** to be translated by a perfect present—"have been living." Cp. the construction with *iamdiu, iampridem*, etc. L. C., § 199; L. G., § 461.

14. **tempore:** = *periculo*, "hour of need," referring to criminal cases. **commodo:** = "opportunity," "interest," referring to private suits.

16. **reprehendat:** see on *ceteros pudeat*, l. 10. *Tandem* is frequently used to emphasise a query: *quis tandem?* = "Who, I pray?" "Who in the world?"

17. **si, quantum:** the order is *si tantum temporum . . . sumpsero, quantum*, etc. The six clauses introduced by *quantum* are all co-ordinate, and may be connected in translating by "or"; and *temporum* (partitive genitive, L. C., § 141; L. G., § 395, Note 1) is transferred from the antecedent to the relative clause. The plural denotes the different "leisure hours" devoted to each pursuit.

18. **dies ludorum:** there were many *Ludi*—exhibitions of races, gladiatorial combats, wild-beast fights, plays, etc., in the theatre or Circus—during the year, which would be observed as holidays (*dies festi*, *feriae*).

21. **tempestivis:** "beginning early," and therefore all the longer. The customary hour for dinner was the ninth (*i.e.* from two to three o'clock in the afternoon).

22. **sumpsero:** future perfect as subordinate to the potential subjunctives *reprehendat* and *succenseat*, which refer to a possible future condition. See L. C., § 250 (*a*), Note 2.

23. **eo . . . magis:** "all the more" (*lit.* "by this much the more," L. C., § 130; L. G., § 378).

24. **oratio et facultas**: "eloquence and ability." Some join the two as a Hendiadys, translating "powers of eloquence."

26. **levior**. "somewhat trivial"; the comparative degree is frequently used to express what is excessive or considerable. L. C., § 178; L. G., § 89.

27. **hauriam**: indirect question. L. C., § 227; L. G., § 483.

nisi . . . suasissem: the apodosis is contained in the clause *nunquam . . . obiecissem*, the intervening words being accus. and infin. clauses, which form the direct objects of *suasissem*.

31. **parvi esse ducenda**: "is to be deemed of little weight *or* cost." *Parvi* is the so-called genitive of price, in reality a locative expressing at what point in the scale of value. See L. C., § 128.

33. **dimicationes**: alluding to his political troubles with Catilina and his companions, the *profligati homines*, who repeatedly attempted Cicero's life. See Introd., § I.

38. **expressas**: "well-finished," "clearly-moulded." The metaphor is from moulding portrait-models (*exprimere imagines*) of the dead out of wax.

41. **hominum**: objective genitive after *cogitatione*.

Ch. VII. 2. **istane doctrina**: ablative of the instrument. *Istane* = *ista* and *ne*. *Iste* generally refers to something which has been just mentioned by the person addressed—"by that training which you praise."

5. **respondeam**: subj. in a dependent relative clause, representing a deliberative subj. in direct interrogation—*quid respondeam?* "What am I to reply?"

7. **moderatos**: "men of self-control"; **graves**: "men of serious character, moral resolution."

10. **idem ego**: see note on *idem*, iv. 27.

11. **ratio quaedam conformatioque**: *lit.* "a certain method and moulding"; but combining this Hendiadys the phrase becomes in English idiom, "what may be called a systematic moulding."

doctrinae: subjective genitive, "afforded by culture."

12. **nescio quid praeclarum**: "a certain excellence." For the use of *nescio quis*, see L. C., § 229. The idiom exactly represents the French *Je ne sais quoi d'illustre*. Cicero refers to the ideally perfect development, but tones it down by *nescio quid*.

13. **ex hoc esse hunc numero**: the construction is still in Or. Obliqua, after *contendo*. *Hunc* probably means the younger Africanus.

14. **L. Furium**: a friend of Africanus, and one of the chief *littérateurs* of the time.

18. **adiuvarentur . . . contulissent**: "they would never have betaken themselves (once and for all) . . . had they not been (constantly) deriving help." Observe the distinction between the past complete (pluperfect) and imperfect continuous tense (imperfect).

22. **temporum . . . aetatum . . . locorum**: the genitives are predicative. Cp. *erat hoc ingenii ac litterarum*, iii. 22.

24. **secundas res**: "prosperity." So *adversis* (sc. *rebus*), "misfortune." *Secundus* is properly the archaic gerundive of *sequor* used with the force of a present participle—"following," and so either (i) "favourable," or (ii) of order in time or place, "second."

26. **domi . . . foris**: locatives, the former true locative (see iii. 2, note on *Antiochiae*), the latter (*foris*) locative ablative from the stem *fora-*, seen in *foras* (cp. *foris*, "a door"); hence "at the doors" and so "out of doors."

ARGUMENT.—§§ 17-22. *Even though we are not ourselves gifted, we can and do admire these gifts in others* (§ 17), *and Archias is, as I can testify, especially worthy of such admiration* (§ 18). *Let us then protect him jealously, remembering how Homer's memory is had in honour, for he has done much to sing the praises of our country* (§ 19). *Marius and Themistocles were great, but they liked to hear their praises sung* (§ 20), *and Archias has praised us Romans in the matter of Lucullus' wars with Mithradātes* (§ 21). *Let us value Archias as his friends valued Ennius* (§ 22).

[See Index for **Homērus, Themistocles, Marius, Lucullus, Ennius,** and **Tenĕdos.**]

Ch. VIII. 1. **animo agresti ac duro**: "of so uncultivated and unfeeling a heart"; *agresti* refers to lack of (artistic) taste, *duro* to lack of feeling.

2. **Rosci**: a *protégé* of Sulla and friend of Cicero, whose powers as a comic actor were so great that after him any great artist was called a Roscius. He died in the very year of this speech (*nuper*), 62 B.C.

4. **mori non debuisse**: impersonal verbs when constructed with a dependent infinitive take themselves the tense-sign, which is in English transferred to the dependent infinitive. See L. C., § 79.

6. **animorum . . . motus**: = "mental activity"; the plural of a concrete noun is often used in Latin, where the English idiom prefers a singular abstract noun.

10. **cum litteram scripsisset nullam**: "without having (*lit.* "though he had not") written a single letter." For the concessive subjunctive, see L. C., § 264; L. G., § 521. *Littera* in the singular means "a letter" of the alphabet; in the plural (i) "letters of the alphabet," (ii) "an epistle," (iii) "literature."

11. **agerentur**: "were under discussion." So *rem agere*, "to discuss a point." The subjunctive is probably due to attraction to the mood of *scripsisset*; cp. L. C., § 315. It may be hypothetical; *quae = si quae*, "supposing any subjects were then under discussion." L. C., § 258.

12. **ex tempore**: "offhand," "extempore."

revocatum: "recalled to repeat his poem," "encored."

15. **diligam . . . admirer**: deliberative subjunctives. L. C., § 207; L. G., § 481.

18. **praeceptis**: "principles," "theoretical rules." **arte**: artistic *or* technical skill in practice.

21. **quod . . . videantur**: subjunctive as giving the reason of Ennius, not of Cicero, for so calling them. See L. C., § 271; L. G., § 526.

22. **aliquo dono**: *lit.* "by way of some gift" (abl. of manner); hence translate "as a kind of gift."

23. **sit igitur**: jussive subjunctive. L. C., § 208; L. G. § 477.

24. **poetae nomen**: "this the poet's reputation," not "the name of poet," which would usually be *hoc nomen poetam* (L. C., § 9).

25. **saxa et solitudines**: alluding to the legends that told how the music of Amphīon, Orpheus, and Arīon, had these results.

27. **Colophonii**: for this and the following adjectives, see Index, *s.v.* COLOPHON, CHIUS, SALAMIS, SMYRNA.

30. **eius**: genitive of possession, "as his," *i.e.* "to him."

Ch. IX. 1. **alienum**: only one city could have been the genuine birthplace of Homer, to the rest he was a stranger.

3. **olim**: "long ago." *Olim* is derived from *olle* (archaic form of *ille*), and means "at that (distant) date," usually past, sometimes future. Occasionally it bears the sense of "times and again" or "this long time," "continually."

5. **Cimbricas res**: see Index, *s.v.* MARIUS.

6. **durior**: "somewhat lacking in sympathy for." For the meaning, cp. viii. 1; and for the use of the comparative, vi. 26, *levior*.

7. **quisquam**: this pronoun can only be used in clauses which are negative, or virtually so; *e.g.* in questions expecting a negative reply, after *vix*, or after comparatives. L. C., § 171; L. G., § 116 (3).

8. **aversus a Musis**: "unpoetical," *lit.* "estranged from the Muses."

9. **facile**: adverb with *patiatur*.

praeconium: the proclamation of a *praeco*; see x. 18, note.

patiatur: the relative *qui* is consecutive in force; it = *ut is*, and gives the consequence of *tam aversus*.

10. **Athenis**: locatival ablative. L. C., § 122; L. G., § 368.

11. **quod acroama . . . aut . . . vocem . . . audiret**: *acroāma* is a Greek word denoting that which one hears with pleasure. In Latin it is applied to persons, and = "actors." *Vocem* refers to singing. *Audiret* is subjunctive of indirect question; the direct form was *audis?*

12. **eius**: sc. *vocem se audire*, depending on *dixisse*.

13. **L. Plotium**: the first rhetorician who opened a school at Rome for practice of rhetoric in *Latin*.

15. **Mithridaticum bellum**: see Index, *s.v.* LUCULLUS (i.).

16. **expressum**: see note on *expressas*, vi. 38.

17. **qui libri**: "and these volumes," referring to those in which the *Bellum Mithridaticum* of Archias was written.

19. **aperuit**: "threw open," *i.e.* made Pontus a free trading-ground to Roman merchants, by destroying the power of Mithradates,

who had excluded them, or at any rate put them under disadvantages.

21. **eodem duce**: ablative absolute.

manu: "band," "force." According to Plutarch the Romans numbered 10,000, the Asiatics, 200,000.

23. **urbem . . . ereptam esse atque servatam**: the accus. and infin. clauses stand as subject to the predicate *laus est populi Romani.* For *Cyzicenorum*, see Index, *s.v.* CYZICUS.

25. **nostra**: secondary predicate—"will be spoken of and proclaimed as ours."

27. **apud Tenedum pugna**: see Index, *s.v.* TENEDOS.

29. **quae quorum . . . ecferuntur**: the double relative is not translatable in modern English; see L. C., § 20, NOTE 1.

31. **superiori**: "the elder."

32. **ex marmore**: "it is believed to be he (*i.e.* his statue) that was set up in marble." The ablative of material may stand with or without the preposition *ex* or *in*; L. C., § 134.

34. **huius**: sc. *Catonis*—"of the Cato here." *Huius* implies that he, Cato Uticensis, was present in court. See Index, *s.v.* CATO (2).

35. **rebus**: *res* may be called a blank cheque, the meaning of which is to be filled in according to the context. Here it means "the State."

36. **Maximi, Marcelli, Fulvii**: all of these were famous families in Roman history. The greatest of the Maximi was Q. Fabius Maximus, who first resisted Hannibal with success in the second Punic War (218—202 B.C.), and by his policy of declining to fight a pitched battle, won the surname of *Cunctator*, "the Lingerer." M. Marcellus distinguished himself during the same war by capturing Syracuse after two years of siege (212 B.C.). Fulvius Nobilior subdued the Aetolians (189 B.C.). His son procured for Ennius the Roman franchise.

37. **omnium**: objective genitive with *laude.* **nostrum**: partitive genitive with *omnium.* Observe that *nostrum* and *vestrum* are always partitive, *nostri* and *vestri* (plural) always objective. See L. C., § 153; L. G., § 395, *Obs.*

Ch. X. 1. **haec fecerat**: sc. *carmina*, "who had composed these poems."

Rudinum hominem: see Index, *s.v.* ENNIUS.

2 **maiores**: "ancestors," as usual when used as a substantive.

3. **civitatibus**: dative of the agent, which is regular after a gerund or gerundive, and is sometimes used after a perfect tense of a passive verb. See L. C., § 111; L. G., § 356.

ARGUMENT.—§§ 23—end. *Archias is not the worse a poet because he writes in Greek, for it is a world-wide language, and therefore the better fitted to celebrate our world-wide glory* (§ 23). *Alexander wanted a Homer; Pompeius a Theophanes* (§ 24); *had need been, Archias would have been presented by some general with the franchise*

(§ 25). *Metellus has his second-rate panegyrists* (§ 26), *and I may name other examples of poets' rewards* (§ 27). *Personally I admire Archias' verse. He has commenced a poem on my consulate* (§ 28), *and we all seek for posthumous glory* (§ 29)*; this at least is the motive for all that I do* (§ 30). *I have shown to you that Archias deserves your aid: help him then* (§ 31), *and let me thank you for listening to me so patiently* (§ 32).

[See Index for **Sulla, Pompeius, Accius, Ennius, Homerus.**]

5. **nam**: answers a supposed objection: "Oh, but Archias is a Greek, and nothing to the Latins." Cicero replies: "Nay, for . . ."

7. **Graeca . . . Latina**: sc. *scripta.*

8. **exiguis**: part of the predicate—"limits of its own which are quite narrow." See note on iii. 10, *in Latio.*

10. **quo . . . pervenerint**: the relative clause is placed before its antecedent *eodem . . . penetrare.* The mood of *pervenerint* (perfect subjunctive) is due to Or. Obliqua.

12. **scribitur**: impersonal, "it is written," *i.e.* "a history is made." **haec**: refers to *gloriam famamque.*

13. **hoc . . incitamentum est**: "these rewards (*gloria famaque*) are the greatest spur." *Hoc* is attracted to the gender of the predicate (*incitamentum*) according to a common idiom.

16. **in Sigeo**: the promontory forming the southern entrance of the Hellespont, now *Yenisheri.* Here was shown the tomb of Achilles, the bravest of the Greeks who fought in the Trojan war, whose exploits occupy the greater part of the twenty-four books of Homer's *Iliad.*

18. **qui praeconem inveneris**: *qui* has a causal sense; whence the mood (perf. subjunctive). L. C., § 273; L.G., § 501 (*b*). *Praecones* were public criers employed by the government or by private persons to proclaim any matter of public interest, *e.g.* sales, deaths, lost property, notices of assemblies, elections, games, etc.

19. **Ilias**: Index, *s.v.* HOMERUS.

20. **hic**: "of to-day," "now living."

21. **Magnus**: the surname (*cognomen*) of Pompeius, *q.v.* Index; as also for Theophanes.

22. **Mytilenaeum**: a native of Mytĭlēne (or Mitylene), the capital of the great island of Lesbos, off the coast of Asia Minor, now *Mitileni.*

30. **poeta de populo**: to be taken together—"a poet of the people," *i.e.* a poet of the humbler class.

subiecisset: *lit.* "had thrown up from below." Sulla was on the platform auctioneering the goods of the proscribed.

quod epigramma: the antecedent (*epigramma*) is here transferred to the relative clause, a common construction in Latin. See L. C., § 17.

31. **alternis**: "of alternating length," possibly Elegiacs, in which Hexameters and Pentameters occur alternately.

longiusculis: a curious diminutive of *longius*—"fairly long," "of moderate length."

33. **qui . . . duxerit**: "if he thought" (L. C., § 258), or "seeing that he thought" (L. C., § 273, and cp. *qui inveneris*, l. 18). We might expect *duxisset* to correspond to *expetisset*, but the perfect subjunctive emphasises the actual occurrence of the supposed case. See also note on v. 6, *venerit . . . dixerit.*

34. **aliquo tamen**: *tamen* means "for all that he was so bad a poet."

38. **impetravisset**: sc. *si rogavisset.* When the protasis is thus omitted the mood in apodosis (as here *impetravisset*) is called the Potential Subjunctive. See L. C., § 257; L. G., § 517.

qui praesertim cuperet: = *praesertim cum is cuperet;* see note on *praesertim cum*, v. 9.

usque eo . . . ut: "to such a degree . . . that."

39. **pingue atque peregrinum sonantibus**: the adjectives are used adverbially in the accusative, a usage which is an extension of the cognate accusative. See L. C., §§ 33, 136; L. G., § 341. *Pinque* means "stupid," "crass"; *peregrinum*, "foreign," "outlandish." Corduba is the modern *Cordova* on the Guadalquiver.

Ch. XI. 3. **optimus quisque**: "all the best of us." See L. C., § 176; L. G., § 584.

6. **praedicari de se . . . nominari**: observe that *praedicari* is impersonal, but *se* must be supplied before *nominari.*

7. **Brutus**: Decimus Junius Brutus was surnamed Gallaecus for his successes in Gallaecia (Spain) in his Consulship of 138 B.C. He was a patron of the tragic poet L. Accius, whose plays continued to be produced down to the latest times of classical Rome. Brutus, as was usual, built and restored various edifices in commemoration of his victory, and inscribed verses of Accius on the walls.

10. **cum Aetolis . . . Fulvius**: see note on ix. 36.

Ennio comite: ablative absolute—"with Ennius on his staff." *Comites* was the name of the select few friends who accompanied a general to the seat of war, either merely as companions, or more usually to learn the art of war under his guidance.

11. **Martis**: god of war, here used as a common noun = *bellum*, by the construction called Metonymy ("change of name"). The meaning is that Fulvius spent some of the proceeds of his campaign in building a temple to the Muses.

13. **togati**: "in the garb of peace," "civilian," opposed to *armati.* The *toga* was the regular dress of every citizen when at Rome, but was laid aside when he left the city for military service.

16. **meo quodam amore**: see *quasi cognatione quadam*, i. 20.

18. **in consulatu nostro**: in 63 B.C., against the Catilinarians. See Introd., § 1. Cicero wrote a very bad poem about this subject himself.

20. **incohavit**: "made a beginning upon"; it was not finished.

24. **quid est quod . . . exerceamus**: see v. 8, note.

27. **in posterum**: "with regard to the future." In such expressions the adjective is treated as an abstract substantive.

quibus regionibus : for the transference of the antecedent into the relative clause, see note on *quod epigramma*, x. 30.

31. **nunc** : logical—"as it is."

noctes ac dies : accusatives of extension. L. C., § 124 ; L. G., § 344.

Ch. XII. 1. **an** : the first half of the question is left to be inferred from the context. *An* frequently (as here) introduces questions which imply the needlessness of the preceding remark, or meets an anticipated objection. Here the objection is, Literature is not conducive to active statesmanship. **videamur** : cp. *diligam*, viii. 15. *Parvi animi* is a genitive of quality. L. C., § 133 ; L. G., § 394.

3. **cum . . . duxerimus** : "though we have drawn."

9. **ingeniis** : = "men of genius," cp. the English "geniuses."

10. **spargere ac disseminare** : a metaphor from a man sowing seed. The subject to the infinitives is *omnia quae gerebam*.

12. **a meo sensu** : "far removed from my perception." *Haec* refers to *memoria*.

16. **pudore eo** : ablative of quality with *hominem* (= *Archiam*). So *ingenio tanto*, and *causa eiusmodi* (where *eiusmodi* does duty for the necessary epithet with this ablative ; L. C., § 133).

20. **videatis** : subjunctive in a relative consecutive clause.

21. **comprobetur** : consecutive subjunctive ; *quae* = *ut ea*.

22. **petimus . . . ut eum** : the verb is *accipiatis*, at the end of the sentence.

si . . . debet : "if, as I assume, there ought" ; the indicative denotes an assumption.

26. **his recentibus** : the events of Cicero's consulship.

28. **qui semper sancti** : *i.e.* poets, according to Ennius' saying, viii. 21.

32. **pro mea consuetudine** : "as my custom is."

37. **qui iudicium exercet** : cp. *iudicium exercente*, ii. 11, note.

INDEX

OF PROPER NAMES.

A.

Accius, -i, m.: see xi. 7, note.

Africānus, -i, m.: *s.v.* SCIPIO (§§ 16, 22).

Alexander, -ri, m.: Alexander the Great, son of Philip of Măcĕdon, became king of that country in 336 B.C. His father had already made himself over-lord of all Greece. Alexander crossed into Asia, defeated Darius king of Persia in a sanguinary battle at Issus (333 B.C.), reduced Tyre by siege (332 B.C.), conquered Egypt and founded Alexandria (331 B.C.), and turning back defeated a million of Persians at Arbēla, and so made himself master of the Persian Empire. He subsequently invaded India (327 B.C.), and died of fever at Babylon in 323 B.C. He is said to have carried a copy of Homer about with him through all his campaigns, and to have often regretted that there were no more worlds to conquer, and that he had not lived at such a date that Homer might have written of his achievements (§ 24).

Antiŏchia, -ae, f.: of the many cities of this name the most important was the capital of Syria, founded by Antiŏchus, one of the successors of Alexander the Great. It stood upon the Orontes, about twenty miles from the sea, to the north of Phoenicia, and was long one of the most populous, cultivated, and luxurious cities of the East. It was the birthplace of Archias, and was also the home of numbers of other Greek writers. The modern name is *Antakia* (§ 4).

Armenii, -orum, m.: the natives of Armenia, a wide and ill-defined region of Asia lying about Lake Van, south of the Caucasus, between the Caspian Sea and the river Halys (*Kyzyl-Irmák*). It was an offshoot of the old Persian Empire, and came under the power of Mithradates (*q.v.*), who set up his son-in-law Tigrānes as its king. In 69, 68 B.C., Lucullus entered Armenia, and twice defeated Tigranes (§ 21).

C.

Căto, -ōnis, m.: (1) Marcus Porcius Cato, surnamed the Censor, born 234 B.C., was quaestor under Africanus in the second Punic

War, and was consul B.C. 195. He was famous for his uprightness and temperance. Until very late in life he was strongly opposed to the introduction of any kind of Greek refinement into Roman character and life, but before his death he withdrew this opposition (§ 16). It was he who first brought Ennius (*q.v.*) to Rome (§ 22), and he was accordingly spoken of very highly by that poet. He was censor in 184 B.C., and used the powers of his office with rigour and severity, and died about 150 B.C. From his great age and famous censorship he was known as *Cato Senex*, *Senior*, and *Censor*. To him Cicero dedicated his treatise "De Senectute," otherwise known as "Cato Maior." (2) Marcus Porcius Cato, great-grandson of the above, was a leading member of the Senate and party of the Nobles in Cicero's time. Like the elder Cato, he was exceedingly obstinate, and got into constant trouble with Pompeius and Caesar, who were threatening the independence of the Senatorial government. He was naturally therefore on Lucullus' side in politics, and appeared at this trial (*huius proavus Cato*, § 22) on behalf of Lucullus' client Archias. Subsequently when Caesar invaded Italy and commenced the Civil War against Pompeius and the Senate, Cato fled to Africa, and there organised an army for the Senate. He was defeated by Caesar at the battle of Thapsus (46 B.C.), and withdrew from the field of battle to Utica, where he committed suicide. Hence he earned the name of *Uticensis*.

Chĭus, -i, f. (adj. *Chius, -a, -um*, Chian, § 19): the modern *Khio* (Greek) or *Scio* (Italian), an important island of Ionia, lying immediately off a peninsula of Lydia in Asia Minor, between Samos and Lesbos, and due west of Smyrna. It claimed to be the birthplace of Homer, who is supposed to speak of himself in one passage as "the blind poet of Chios."

Cŏlŏphōn, -ōnis, f. (adj. *Cŏlŏphōnius, -a, -um*): one of the twelve Ionic cities of Asia, situated near the mouth of the Cayster, a few miles north of Ephesus. It claimed to be the birthplace of Homer (§ 19).

Cȳzĭcus, -i, f. (adj. *Cȳzĭcēnus, -a, -um*): the modern *Bal Kiz* or *Chizico*, an important Greek seaport, a colony of Milētus, situated about the midmost point of the southern shore of the Propontis (*Sea of Marmora*). It was besieged by Mithradates in 73 B.C., and relieved by Lucullus (§ 21).

E.

Ennius, -i, m.: the greatest of the early poets of Rome, was born at Rudiae, in Calabria [*hominem Rudinum* (§ 22)], in 239 B.C. He was enrolled for service in a Roman army in Sardinia, where he attracted the notice of Cato the Elder, who brought him to Rome. Here he found many patrons, particularly Scipio Africanus Maior and M. Fulvius Nobilior. He was taken in the retinue of the latter to the Aetolian War in 189 B.C., and later in life was presented with the Roman franchise through the efforts of Nobilior's son. He wrote

mostly Epic poetry, notably a poem in eighteen books styled *Annales*, a verse-history of Rome down to the close of the war with Hannibal. He died in 169 B.C., and his statue was placed on the sepulchre of the Scipios (§§ 18, 22, 27).

H.

Hēraclēa, -ae, f. (adj. *Heracliensis, -e*) : the modern *Palicoro*, an important city of Lucania, situate at the mouth of the river Siris, on the north-west coast of the gulf of Tarentum (*Taranto*). The case against Archias turns upon the question whether or no he can bring evidence to prove his assertion that he had been presented with the franchise of Heraclea (§ 6) which was a federate town; and this was somewhat difficult because the record-office of Heraclea had been burnt during the Social War.

Hŏmērus, -i, m. : the famous Epic poet, Homer, the oldest and greatest of the Greek writers in verse, and the "Father of Epic poetry." His reputed works are the *Iliad* (*Ilias*. § 24)—twenty-four books concerning the siege of Troy, and the *Odyssey*—twenty-four books of the Wanderings of Odysseus (Ulysses). In the former work the hero of the story is Achilles, whence Alexander is said (§ 24) to have wished that *he* were Achilles. So famous and admired was Homer, that many cities claimed him as their own, and Cicero mentions some of them in § 19. The most important may be remembered by the old couplet—

Smyrna, Rhodos, Colophon, Salamis, Chios, Argos, Athenae,
Orbis de patria certat, Homere, tua.

But from internal evidence it is probable that the Homeric poems are of Thessalian origin, the date being roughly the eleventh century B.C. The poems were brought by emigration to Asia Minor, where they were Ionicised, and where the addition of further books and passages took place.

L.

Laelius, -i, m. : Caius Laelius was born about 186 B.C., and greatly distinguished himself as a statesman, soldier, and orator, though he was more of a statesman than a soldier, and more of an orator than a statesman. He was a useful and successful officer of Scipio's in the Third Punic War, was praetor in 145 B.C., when he conducted the military operations in Spain against the powerful Viriathus with energy and success, and was consul in 140 B.C. He was leader of a large literary circle which included Scipio Africanus Minor and the poet Terence. Cicero quotes him as an example of notable culture (§ 16).

Latium, -i, n. : the country of the Latini, the region immediately south of Rome occupied by the thirty cities of the Latin League. The name was early extended to mean (i) the *territory* lying between the Tiber (N.), the Apennines (E.), the Mediterranean (W.), and

Campania (S.); and (ii) the *population* of all towns possessing certain rights in relation to Rome known as the *ius Latii*, originally the privileges of the thirty Leagues-cities of Latium only. These towns were now scattered all over Italy, and Cicero says that prior to the Social War they vied in culture with Rome itself.

Līcinius, -i, m.: Aulus Līcinius Archias. See Introd., § 2.

Locri, -orum, m. (adj. *Locrensis, -e*): a Greek colony of Magna Graecia, lying upon the south-east shore of Bruttium, north of the promontory of Zephyrium, near the "toe" of Italy. It was surnamed *Epizephyrii*, to distinguish it from the territorial Locri in Central Greece. It bestowed its franchise upon Archias (§ 5).

Lūcullus, -i, m.: (i) Marcus Līcinius Lūcullus, a distinguished patron of literature, befriended the poet Archias, and was the chief instrument in securing his election to the citizenship of Heraclea (§ 6). He was brother of (2) Lucius Licinius Lucullus, who in 74 B.C., being then Consul, was entrusted with the conduct of the second war against Mithradates, king of Pontus. That monarch had organised a great empire along the south shore of the Black Sea, and in 88 B.C. he attacked the Roman Province of Asia, massacring 80,000 Romans and Italians at one coup, but was reduced to seek peace in 84 B.C. by Sulla. After a trifling war in 83, 82 B.C., he busied himself in collecting his energies, and especially in extending his Empire over Southern Russia and the Crimea. At last in 74 B.C. he commenced the Third or Great Mithradatic War by overrunning Bithynia, a Roman possession, and laying siege to Cyzicus. Lucullus raised the siege, forced Mithradates back upon Pontus, and in two years drove him into exile at the court of his son-in-law, Tigranes, sovereign of Armenia. Lucullus next invaded Armenia, and twice defeated Tigranes and Mithradates combined (69, 68 B.C.), but was forced to resign the command to Pompeius in 66 B.C. Pompeius completed the war, forcing Mithradates to suicide in 63 B.C., and Lucullus returned to Rome where he triumphed in 63 B.C. He had always been a great patron of literature, and the chief friend of Archias, who celebrated his deeds in a poem styled the *Bellum Mithridaticum* (§ 21), and accompanied him on campaigns in Asia in 86 B.C., when Lucullus was Quaestor to Sulla, and in 70 B.C. In his later years he was a proverb for luxury with refinement. He died about 56 B.C. (*passim*). It was to spite him that his enemies, the friends of Pompeius who had cheated him out of the results of his campaigns, attacked Archias. See Introd., § 3.

M.

Marius, -i, m.: Caius Marius was born near Arpīnum, 157 B.C. He was of low birth, and is even said to have been a hired labourer before he joined the army. His military prowess attracted the favourable notice of Scipio Africanus at Numantia, 134 B.C., who even spoke of him as a coming general. His marriage with Julia, the aunt of the great Julius Caesar, added greatly to his influence.

In 109 B.C. he accompanied the consul Metellus to Africa as his lieutenant, and distinguished himself in the campaign against Jugurtha. He returned to Rome, and was elected consul, with command in Numidia. Jugurtha was captured after a long resistance in 106 B.C.; and in 104 B.C. Marius was consul for the second time. To meet the hordes of barbarians that were threatening Italy, he was elected consul again annually for the years 103-100 B.C. The Teutoni and Ambrones were annihilated by him at Aquae Sextiae (*Aix*) 102 B.C., and conjointly with Catulus he destroyed the Cimbri at Vercellae (*Vercelli*) 101 B.C. He aided Saturninus in his democratic reforms, 100 B.C., as the price of his consulate for that year, then joined the *Optimates* and crushed Saturninus. He took part in the Social War, but was eclipsed by Sulla. In 88 B.C. Sulla obtained the command in the war against Mithradates. Marius intrigued to deprive him of it; Sulla thereupon marched upon Rome, and Marius was forced to escape in a vessel. Stress of weather compelled him to land at Circeii, and he took refuge in a marsh near Minturnae, where he was discovered and handed over to the authorities of Minturnae, who at first imprisoned him, but afterwards gave him a vessel in which he succeeded in arriving in Africa. Obliged to leave Africa by the governor of that province, he joined Cinna and returned to Rome with him 87 B.C His death took place shortly after the commencement of his seventh consulship, 86 B.C. Archias complimented him by describing the events of 102, 101 B.C. in a poem entitled *De Rebus Cimbricis* (§§ 5, 19).

N.

Neāpolis, -i, f. (adj. *Neāpŏlitānus, -a, -um*): *Napoli* or *Naples*, a town of Campania in Italy, a Greek colony, and early celebrated for its wealth. It was a federate city (§ 5), and presented Archias with its *civitas*.

P.

Pompēius, -i, m.: Cnaeus Pompeius Magnus was born 106 B.C., and distinguished himself against the Italians in the Social War (89 B.C.). He obtained three triumphs—(*a*) in 81 B.C., over the African Prince Iarbas; (*b*) in 71, over the Spaniards; and (*c*) in 61, for his victories in the East. He was Consul in 70, 55, and also in 52 B.C.—on the latter occasion without any colleague. The *Lex Gabinia* of 67 B.C. invested him with extraordinary powers in the Mediterranean in order to extirpate the pirates, and the *Lex Manilia* gave him the command against Mithradates, 66 B.C., in which he superseded L. Lucullus (*q.v.*) when on the point to reap the reward of eight years of successful fighting. From this date forward, Lucullus was at feud with Pompeius, and it was to spite Lucullus that Grattius, acting on behalf of Pompeius' party, brought this action against Archias. In 60 B.C., he formed the First Triumvirate

with Caesar and Crassus. He was, on his return from the East, the most powerful person in Rome; but he soon became jealous of Caesar, and eventually broke with him altogether. When Caesar crossed the Rubicon, and marched on Rome, in 49 B.C., Pompey was obliged to retire to Thessaly, where he suffered a severe defeat at Pharsalia in 48 B.C. Thereupon he fled to Egypt, where he was killed. He was the patron of the poet Theophănes of Mitylēne, who wrote in praise of Pompeius' campaigns, and was in return presented by Pompeius with the franchise of Rome in an assembly of the army (§ 24).

Pontus, -i, m.: (1) The *Pontus Euxīnus*, or Black Sea. (2) The kingdom of Mithradates, lying on the southern shores of the Black Sea between the Caucăsus and Armenia (east), and Paphlagonia and Bithynia (west). In § 21 it may bear either sense.

R.

Rhēgĭum, -i, n.: (*Reggio*) a large Greek port on the east side of the Straits of Messina, at the extremity of the "toe" of Italy. It was a federate town, and presented Archias with its *civitas* (§ 5).

S.

Sălămis, -īnis, f.: (*Koluri*) a small islet off Peiraeus, the harbour of Athens, in the Saronic Gulf, famous as the scene of the great rout of the Persian fleet of Xerxes by the Greeks, 480 B.C. It claimed also to be the birthplace of Homer (*q.v.*).

Scipio, -ōnis, m.: (1) **Africanus Major** defeated Hannibal at Zama in 202 B.C., and concluded the Second Punic War. From this achievement he was called Africanus. He was legate to his brother Lucius in the Syrian War, 190 B.C.; they were both accused of corruption; Lucius was convicted, but the prosecution against Africanus was not continued; but Scipio was so disgusted with this treatment that he retired to Liternum, and there died in 183 B.C. He was a great patron of literature, and amongst his circle was Ennius, whose effigy is said to have been sculptured upon Scipio's tomb. He was called *Major* to distinguish him from (2) Publius Cornelius Scipio **Africanus Minor,** his adopted grandson, who conducted the Third Punic War, and rased Carthage 146 B.C., whence he took his *cognomen* of Africanus. In 133 he finished the Numantian War (whence he is sometimes called Numantinus). On his return to Rome he opposed the democratic party, and expressed approval of the death of Tib. Gracchus, his brother-in-law. In B.C. 129 he was found dead in bed on the morning after he had made a speech against Gracchus' Agrarian Law, and the tribune Carbo was suspected of his murder. He was a great patron of literature, like his grandfather, and amongst his circle were Laelius, Terence, and Ennius (§§ 16, 22).

Smyrna, -ae, f. (adj. *Smyrnaeus, -a, -um*): a famous Ionic Greek colony of Lydia, at the centre of West Coast of Asia Minor. Its

people claimed Homer as one of themselves, and erected a temple in his honour (§ 19).

Sulla, -ae, m.: Lucius Cornelius Sulla Felix, born 138 B.C., served as Quaestor to Marius in the Jugurthine War. He was Consul in 88, and was appointed to the command against Mithradates. The people were induced to transfer it to Marius. Sulla resented this transfer, marched upon Rome, and expelled the supporters of Marius, 88 B.C. From 87-83 Sulla was engaged against Mithradates and other enemies, but returned to Italy in 83 B.C. In 81 he was appointed perpetual Dictator, and passed many important laws in favour of the aristocracy and Senate. At the end of the year 80 B.C. he laid down the Dictatorship. He died in 79 B.C. Amongst the items of his legislation was the establishment of the *Quaestiones Perpetuae*, or Standing Judicial Commissions (§ 3). See Introd., § 4.

T.

Tărentum, -i, n. (adj. *Tarentīnus, -a, -um*): now *Taranto*, a famous city at the head of the Gulf of Taranto, in Southern Italy, a colony from Sparta in 708 B.C. It was famous for its culture, wealth, and fisheries; and Archias possessed its franchise (§ 5).

Tĕnĕdus, -i, f.: an islet off the coast of Troas in the north-west corner of Asia Minor, still called by the same name. The "Battle of Tenedos" was really fought off Lemnos, an island further to the west, and was the opening event of Lucullus' campaigns against Mithradates, 73 B.C. (§ 21).

Thĕmistŏclēs, -is, m.: the great Athenian general and admiral, author of the policy by which Athens became a naval power, and mainly answerable for the great triumph at Salamis (*q.v.*) He also fortified Athens and the Peiraeus (478-476 B.C.). In 471 he was ostracised (banished) from Athens, and subsequently became involved in some treasonable correspondence with the Persians. He was compelled to fly, and took refuge in Persia, where he died about 450 (§ 20).

TEST PAPERS

ON

CICERO: PRO ARCHIA.

FIRST SERIES

TEST PAPER 1. (§§ 1—11.)

1. Translate :—(*a*) Ch. I., § 2, Ac ne quis . . . continentur.
   (*b*) Ch. IV., §§ 8, 9, Est ridiculum . . . collocavit.

2. Comment on the construction of the words in italics, with special attention to the tenses in (*b*) and (*c*) :—

(*a*) Erat hoc *naturae* atque virtutis, ut domus, quae huius adulescentiae prima favit, eadem esset familiarissima senectuti.

(*b*) Si qui foederatis civitatibus *ascripti fuissent*, si tum, cum lex *ferebatur*, in Italia domicilium *habuissent* et si sexaginta *diebus* apud praetorem essent professi.

(*c*) Metellus tanta *diligentia* fuit, ut unius nominis litura se commotum esse *dixerit*.

3. Give the meaning of (*a*) pueritiae memoriam recordari ultimam, (*b*) praetextatus, (*c*) Heraclea erat civitas aequissimo iure ac foedere, (*d*) incenso tabulario, (*e*) scaenici artifices.

4. Give the town-names corresponding to the following adjectives, and locate the towns: *Tarentinus*, *Locrensis*, *Rheginus*, *Neapolitanus*, *Heracliensis*.

TEST PAPER 2. (§§ 12—22.)

1. Translate: —(*a*) Ch. VIII., § 17, Quis nostrum . . . neglegemus?
(*b*) Ch. IX., § 21, Populus enim . . . servatam.

2. Explain the historical events referred to in 1 (*b*).

3. State briefly what you know of: the Roscius mentioned in 1 (*a*), Ennius, Themistocles, L. Plotius.

4. In what connection does Cicero mention in these sections:—(*a*) Marius, (*b*) Homer, (*c*) Cato the Elder, (*d*) the tomb of the Scipiones.

TEST PAPER 3. (§§ 23—end.)

1. Translate:—(*a*) Ch. XII., § 30, An statuas . . . sempiternam.
(*b*) Ch. XII., § 31, Quare conservate . . . comprobetur.

2. Explain the use of the subjunctive in each of the following sentences:—

(*a*) An vero tam parvi animi videamur esse omnes?

(*b*) Quid est, quod in hoc tam exiguo vitae curriculo tantis nos in laboribus exerceamus?

(*c*) O fortunate adulescens, qui tuae virtutis Homerum praeconem inveneris!

3. Who or what were (*a*) Sigeum, (*b*) Ilias, (*c*) Corduba, (*d*) noster hic Magnus?

4. What do we learn from this speech about the contents and character of poems written by Archias?

SECOND SERIES.

TEST PAPER 4. (§§ 1—11.)

1. Translate:—Ch. II., § 3, Quaeso a vobis . . . dicendi.

2. Translate and explain:—Quoniam census non ius civitatis confirmat ac tantum modo indicat eum, qui sit census, ita se iam tum gessisse pro cive, iis temporibus, quem tu criminaris ne ipsius quidem iudicio in civium Romanorum iure esse versatum, et testamentum saepe fecit nostris legibus et adiit hereditates civium Romanorum et in beneficiis ad aerarium delatus est a L. Lucullo pro consule.

3. Explain the allusions in:—

(*a*) Erat iucundus Q. Metello illi Numidico et eius Pio filio, audiebatur a M. Aemilio, vivebat cum Q. Catulo et patre et filio.

(*b*) Ceteri post legem Papiam aliquo modo in eorum municipiorum tabulas irrepserunt.

4. Who brought the action against Archias? What was their motive in so doing?

TEST PAPER 5. (§§ 12—22.)

1. Translate:—(*a*) Ch. VI., § 12, Quaeres a nobis . . . relaxemus?
(*b*) Ch. VIII., § 18, Quotiens ego . . . sententiis.

2. Give the meaning of:—(*a*) delubrum, (*b*) acroama, (*c*) tempestiva convivia, (*d*) animi remissio, (*e*) proavus.

3. Explain the allusions in the following:—

(*a*) Cimbricas res adulescens attigit.

(*b*) Mithridaticum bellum magnum atque difficile et in multa varietate terra marique versatum.

4. Reproduce briefly (in English) what Cicero says in defence of literary studies. What famous Romans does he mention as addicted to them?

TEST PAPER 6. (§§ 23—end.)

1. Translate :—(*a*) Ch. X., § 23, Quare, si res eae . . . laborum.
(*b*) Ch. XI., § 29, Certe, si nihil . . . adaequandam.

2. Explain the allusions in :—

(*a*) Ille, qui cum Aetolis Ennio comitante bellavit, Fulvius non dubitavit Martis manubias Musis consecrare.

(*b*) Ergo illum, qui haec fecerat, Rudinum hominum maiores nostri in civitatem receperunt.

3. With the help of what we learn from this speech, write a short life of Archias.

4. Name with approximate dates three Greek or Latin writers mentioned by Cicero. Give further particulars of one of them.

TEST PAPER 7. (Revision of whole.)

1. Translate :—(*a*) Ch. II., § 3, Quaeso a vobis . . . dicendi.
(*b*) Ch. XII., § 29, An vero . . . sempiternam.

2. Explain the allusions in :—

(*a*) Incredibilis apud Tenedum pugna illa navalis.

(*b*) Decimus Brutus, summus vir et imperator, Acci, amicissimi sui, carminibus templorum ac monimentorum aditus exornavit suorum.

3. Retranslate :—

(*a*) I will make you feel that my client (seeing that he is a citizen) not only should not be removed from the roll of citizens, but also, that if he were not, he ought to have been placed on it.

(*b*) He was made much of, not only by those who were eager to understand and to hear, but also by any who may have made a pretence of eagerness.

4. State in brief the provisions of the *Lex Plautia Papiria*. Show how they bear upon the case, and how Archias satisfied them. Why was it that the prosecution failed to support their case by eference to the census-lists?

VOCABULARY.

I.

1. ingenii	ingenium, -ii, n. (*natural ability*), *talent.*
iudices	iudex, -icis, c. (*judge*), *jury-man.*
2. exiguum	exiguus, -a, -um, *small.*
exercitatio	exercitatio, -onis, f. (*practice*), *readiness.*
3 infitior	infitior, 1, *to deny.*
mediocriter	adv., *moderately.*
versatum	versor, 1 (*to busy oneself about*), *to be experienced in.*
huiusce	hic-ce, haec-ce, hoc-ce, dem. pron., *this.*
4. studiis	studium, -ii, n. (*zeal for a pursuit*), *study.*
disciplina	disciplina, -ae, f., *training.*
profecta	proficiscor, -fectus, 3 (*to set out*), *to start from.*
5. confiteor	confiteor, -fessus, 2, *to acknowledge.*
abhorruisse	abhorreo, 2 (*to shrink from*), *to avoid.*
6. fructum	fructus, -us, m. (*fruit*), *profit.*
7. repetere	repeto, -ivi *or* -ii, -itum, 3 (*to ask back*), *to get back.*
iure	ius, iuris, n., *right.*
debet	debeo, 2 (*to owe*), *to be in duty bound.*
quoad	adv. (*how far*), *as far as.*
8. respicere	respicio, -spexi, -spectum, 3, *to look back.*
praeteriti	praeteritus, -a, -um, *past.*
9. pueritiae	pueritia, -ae, f., *boyhood.*
recordari	recordor, 1, *to recall to mind.*
10. principem	princeps, -cipis, c. (*a chief*), *a guide.*
suscipiendam	suscipio, -cepi, -ceptum, 3 (*to take up*), *undertake.*
11. ingrediendam	ingredior, -gressus, 3, *to enter upon.*
exstitisse	exsisto, -stiti, -stitum, 3 (*to stand forth*), *to appoint oneself.*
quodsi	conj., *but if, and if.*
12. hortatu	hortatus, -us, m., *encouragement.*
praeceptis	praeceptum, -i, n., *teaching.*
13. aliquando	adv., *at some* (or *any*) *time.*
saluti	salus, -utis, f., *deliverance.*
opitulari	opitulor, 1, *to bring help to.*
15. situm	sino, sivi, situm, 3 (*to allow*), *permit.*
opem	opem, opis, ope, f., *help* (plur. *wealth*).
facultas	facultas, -tatis, f. (*capability*), *f*[illegible]

17. ratio .... ratio, -onis, f. (*reason*), *theory*.
18. penitus .... adv. (*inwardly*), *deeply*, *entirely*.
19. dediti fuimus ...... dedo, -didi, -ditum, 3 (*to give up to*), *apply to*.
humanitatem ...... humanitas, -tatis, f., *culture*.
20. pertinent .... pertineo, 2 (*to tend towards*), *bear upon*.
vinclum.............. vinclum (vinculum), -i, n. (*bond*), *tie*.
cognatione .... cognatio, -onis, f., *kinship*.
continentur .... contineo, -ui, -tentum, 2 (*to hold together*), *unite*.

II.

1. vestrum.............. gen. plur. of tu, tui, pers. pron., *thou*.
2. quaestione .... quaestio, -onis, f. (*inquiry*), *court*.
legitima .... legitimus, -a, -um, *appointed by law*.
iudicio .... iudicium, -ii, n., *trial*.
agatur .... ago, egi, actum, 3, *to conduct*.
3. praetorem............ praetor, -oris, m., *a praetor*.
lectissimum .... lectus, -a, -um (*select*), *choice*.
4. severissimos......... severus, -a, -um (*stern*), *impartial*.
conventu .... conventus, -us, m., *an assemblage*.
frequentia........... frequentia, -ae, f., *a crowd*.
5. uti .... utor, usus, 3, *to use*.
consuetudine ...... consuetudo, -inis, f. (*custom*), *usage*.
6. forensi .... forensis, -e, *belonging to the bar*.
sermone .... sermo, -onis, m. (*discourse*), *language*.
quaeso .... quaeso (old form of quaero), -ivi *or* -ii, -itum, 3, *to beg*.
7. veniam .... venia, -ae, f. (*pardon*), *privilege*.
accommodatam ... accommodatus, -a, -um (*fitted*), *appropriate*.
8. reo..................... reus, -i, m., *a defendant*.
quem ad modum ... adv. phrase (*in what manner*), *as*.
10. concursu .... concursus, -us, m. (*running together*), *assemblage*.
litteratissimorum.. litteratus, -a, -um, *highly educated*.
11. patiamini .... patior, passus, 3, *to allow*.
paulo................... adv. (*by a little*), *somewhat*.
liberius .. .. comp. adv. libere, *freely*.
13. persona.............. persona, -ae, f. (*a mask*), *a character*.
otium.................. otium, -ii, n. (*leisure*), *retirement*.
14. tractata.............. tracto, 1, *to handle*.
15. inusitato .... inusitatus, -a, -um, *untried*.
16. perficiam .... perficio, -feci, -fectum, 3 (*to complete*), *bring to pass*.
profecto............... adv., *assuredly*.
17. segregandum ...... segrego, 1 (*to separate from*), *to remove*.
civis .... civis, -is, c., *citizen*.
18. asciscendum......... ascisco, -scivi, -scitum, 3 (*to approve of*), *admit*.

III.

1. excessit .... excedo, -cessi, -cessum, 3, *to go out of.*
2. puerilis .... puerilis, -e, *boyish.*
informari .... informo, 1, *to mould.*
3. solet .... soleo, -itus sum, 2, *to be wont.*
contulit se .... confero, -tuli, -latum, -ferre, *to betake oneself.*
4. loco .... locus, -i, m. (in pl. m. and n.) (*place*), *position.*
nobili.................. nobilis, -e (*noble*), *exalted.*
celebri .... celebris, -e (*crowded*), *populous.*
quondam .... adv., *at one time, formerly.*
5. copiosa .... copiosus, -a, -um (*full of*), *teeming with.*
eruditissimis......... eruditus, -a, -um, *learned.*
liberalissimis ...... liberalis, -e (*liberal*), *cultured.*
6. affluenti .... affluens, -ntis, adj. (*flowing with*), *rich.*
celeriter .... adv., *quickly.*
antecellere .... antecello (no perf. and supine), 3, *to excel.*
coepit .... coepi (no pres.), coeptum, 3, *to begin.*
8. adventus .... adventus, -us, m. (*coming*), *arrival.*
celebrantur .... celebro, 1, *to throng.*
9. superaret .... supero, 1 (*to go beyond*), *to exceed.*
10. plena .... plenus, -a, -um, *full of.*
11. vehementius......... comp. adv. vehementer, *with zeal.*
colebantur .... colo, -ui, cultum, 3 (*to attend to*), *to follow.*
12. hic .... adv., *here.*
tranquillitatem ... tranquillitas, -tatis, f. (*quietness*), *security.*
14. civitate .... civitas, -tatis, f., *citizenship.*
praemiis .... praemium, -ii, n. (*reward*), *honour.*
15. donarunt .... dono, 1 (*to make a gift of*), *present.*
16. cognitione............ cognitio, -onis, f., *a becoming acquainted with.*
hospitio............... hospitium, -ii, n., *entertainment.*
18. nactus .... nanciscor, nactus, 3, *to meet with.*
20. cum . . . tum...... correl. advs., *both . . . and.*
gestas .... gero, gessi, gestum, 3; res gestae, *achievements.*
aures.................... auris, -is, f. (*ear*), *attentiveness, good taste.*
adhibere .... adhibeo, 2, *to manifest.*
21. statim .... adv., *at once.*
praetextatus......... praetextatus, -a, -um, *wearing the garb of youth.*
24. favit .... faveo, favi, fautum, 2 (*to favour*), *patronise.*
25. familiarissima ...... familiaris, -e, *friendly.*
26. illi .... ille, illa, illud, demons. pron., *that famous.*
29. devinctam .... devincio, -nxi, -nctum, 4, *to bind down.*
30. afficiebatur .... afficio, -feci, -fectum, 3 (*to put upon*), *to honour.*
32. forte .... adv., *by chance.*
simulabant .... simulo, 1 (*to pretend*), *to make a show of.*

IV.

1. interim .... adv., *meanwhile.*
satis .... adv. (*sufficiently*), *fairly.*
intervallo .... intervallum, -i, n. (*space between*), *interval.*

3.	decederet	decedo, -cessi, -cessum, 3, *to leave.*
4.	civitas	civitas, -tatis, f., *state.*
	aequissimo	aequus, -a, -um, *equal.*
	foedere	foedus, -eris, n., *a treaty.*
	ascribi	ascribo, -psi, -ptum, 3 (*to write in*), *enroll.*
5.	auctoritate	auctoritas, -tatis, f., *influence.*
6.	gratia	gratia, -ae, f. (*favour*), *popularity.*
	impetravit	impetro, 1, *to obtain a request.*
7.	foederatis	foedero, 1, *to be in league.*
9.	domicilium	domicilium, -ii, n., *a settled dwelling.*
10.	professi	profiteor, -fessus, 2 (*to declare publicly*), *to register.*
12.	nisi	conj., *unless, except.*
13.	amplius	comp. adv. from amplus, *further.*
	causa	causa, -ae, f., *case.*
14.	infirmari	infirmo, 1, *to invalidate.*
16.	religione	religio, -onis, f. (*respect for obligation*), *conscientiousness.*
	opinari	opinor, 1, *to think.*
17.	interfuisse	inter-sum, -fui, -esse, *to be present at.*
18.	Heraclienses	Heracliensis, -e, *of Heraclea.*
	legati	legatus, -i, m., *envoy.*
19.	mandatis	mando, 1 (*to hand over to*), *to instruct.*
	testimonio	testimonium, -ii, n., *witness.*
21.	tabulas	tabula, -ae, f. (*tablet*), *records.*
	desideras	desidero, 1, *to ask for.*
22.	incenso	incendo, -di, -sum, 3 (*to be on fire*), *to burn.*
	tabulario	tabularium, -ii, n., *record-office.*
	interisse	intereo, -ii, -itum, 4, *to perish.*
	scimus	scio, 4, *to know.*
	ridiculum	ridiculus, -a, -um, *preposterous.*
24.	litterarum	littera, -ae, f., *writing.*
25.	flagitare	flagito, 1, *to demand.*
	amplissimi	amplus, -a, -um (*full*), *perfect.*
26.	integerrimi	integer, -gra, -grum (*uncorrupted*), *irreproachable.*
	municipii	municipium, -ii, n., *a township.*
	iusiurandum	iusiurandum, iurisiurandi, n., *an oath.*
	depravari	depravo, 1 (*to distort*), *to tamper with.*
27.	repudiare	repudio, 1, *to reject.*
28.	corrumpi	corrumpo, -rupi, -ruptum, 3 (*to corrupt*), *to forge.*
29.	tot	numeral adj. indecl., *so many.*
	sedem	sedes, -is, f. (*seat*), *home.*
30.	collocavit	colloco, 1 (*to place together*), *to station.*
31.	immo	adv., *nay, rather.*
	vero	adv., *of a truth.*
32.	professione	professio, -onis, f. (*public declaration*), *registration.*

32. collegio .... collegium, -ii, n., *a gild, board.*
obtinent .... obtineo (obt-), -ui, -tentum, 2, *to possess*

V.

1. neglegentius......... comp. adv. neglegenter, *carelessly.*
adservatae .... adservo, 1, *to preserve.*
2. quamdiu .... adv., *as long as.*
incolumis .... incolumis, -e (*unimpaired*), *undisgraced.*
levitas .... levitas, -tatis, f. (*lightness*), *worthlessness.*
3. damnationem ...... damnatio, -onis, f., *condemnation.*
calamitas .... calamitas, -tatis, f., *disaster.*
resignasset .... resigno, 1 (*to unseal*), *to cancel.*
4. sanctissimus ...... sanctus, -a, -um, *upright.*
modestissimus ...... modestus, -a, -um (*in due limits*), *law-abiding.*
6. litura .... litura, -ae, f., *erasure.*
commotum .... commoveo, -movi, -motum, 2, *to disturb.*
9. praesertim .... adv., *especially.*
10. etenim .... conj., *and truly ; perchance.*
mediocribus .... mediocris, -e, *ordinary.*
11. humili .... humilis, -e (*on the ground*), *mean.*
praeditis .... praeditus, -a, -um, *endowed with.*
gratuito............... adv., *for nothing.*
12. impertiebant ...... impertio, 4 (*to impart*), *bestow.*
Reginos .... Regīnus, -a, -um, (*men*) *of Rhegium.*
Locrenses .... Locrensis, -e, (*men*) *of Locri.*
Neapolitanus ...... Neapolitanus, -a, -um, (*men*) *of Neapolis.*
13. Tarentinos .... Tarentīnus, -a, -um, (*men*) *of Tarentum.*
scaenicis .... scaenicus, -a, -um, *connected with the stage.*
artificibus .... artifex, -ficis, c. (*one who has a liberal profession*), *a player.*
largiri .... largior, 4, dep., *to give freely.*
16. Papiam .... Papius, -a, -um, *of Papius.*
17. irrepserunt .... irrepo, -psi, 3, *to creep in.*
18. reicietur .... reicio, -ieci, -iectum, 3, *to reject.*
19. census .... census, -us, m., *census, census-returns.*
requiris............... requiro, -quisivi *or* -quisii, -quisitum, 3, *to ask after.*
scilicet .... adv., *of course, naturally.*
obscurum .... obscurus, -a, -um (*dark*), *doubtful.*
proximis .... proximus, -a, -um (superl. adj. from prope), *last.*
20. censoribus .... censor, -oris, m., *a censor.*
imperatore .... imperator, -oris, m., *a commander.*
21. superioribus......... comp. superus, -a, -um, *former, previous.*
quaestore .... quaestor, -oris, m., *a quaestor, paymaster.*
23. censam .... censeo, -ui, -sum, 2 (*to count*), *to assess.*
25. criminaris............ criminor, 1, *to accuse.*
27. testamentum ...... testamentum, -i, n., *a will.*
saepe .... adv., *often.*
hereditates .... hereditas, -tatis, f., *an inheritance.*

28.	beneficiis	beneficium, -ii, n. (*good conduct*), ***reward.***
	aerarium	aerarium, -ii, n., ***treasury.***
	delatus	defero, -tuli, -latum, -ferre (***to bring down***).

VI.

1.	argumenta	argumentum, -i, n., ***argument.***
2.	iudicio	iudicium, -ii, n., *judgment.*
	revincetur	revinco, -vici, -victum, 3 (***to conquer***), ***convict.***
3.	tanto opere	adv. phrase, ***so greatly.***
4.	delectemur	delecto, 1, ***to delight.***
	suppeditat	suppedito, 1, ***to supply fully.***
5.	strepitu	strepitus, -us, m., *noise.*
	reficiatur	reficio, -feci, -fectum, 3 (***to make anew***), ***restore.***
	convicio	convicium, -ii, n. (***the sound of many voices***), *clamour.*
	defessae	defetiscor, -fessus, 3, ***to grow weary.***
	conquiescant	conquiesco, -quievi, -quietum, 3, ***to find rest.***
6.	suppetere	suppeto, -ivi *or* -ii, -itum, 3, ***to have in store.***
7.	cotidie	adv., ***daily.***
8.	doctrina	doctrina, -ae, f. (*instruction*), ***study.***
	excolamus	excolo, -ui, -cultum, 3, ***to cultivate carefully.***
9.	contentionem	contentio, -onis, f. (*tension*), ***strain.***
	relaxemus	relaxo, 1 (***to make slack***), ***relax.***
10.	fateor	fateor, fassus, 2, ***to confess.***
	pudeat	pudet, -uit *or* -itum est, 2, ***it causes shame.***
11.	abdiderunt	abdo, -didi, -ditum, 3 (***to put away***), ***to conceal.***
12.	aspectum	aspectus, -us, m. (*a looking at*), *notice.*
	lucem	lux, lucis, f. (*light*), ***publicity.***
15.	abstraxerit	abstraho, -xi, -ctum, 3 (***to draw from***), ***to withdraw.***
	avocarit	avoco, 1, ***to call away.***
16.	somnus	somnus, -i, m. (***sleep***), ***sloth.***
	retardarit	retardo, 1 (***to make slow***), ***to delay.***
	quare	adv., *wherefore.*
	reprehendat	reprehendo, -di, -sum, 3, ***to blame.***
17.	suscenseat	suscenseo, 2 (***to be inflamed at***), ***to be angry with.***
18.	obeundas	obeo, -ii, -itum, 4 (***to go to meet***), ***to engage in.***
	festos	festus, -a, -um, ***holiday.***
	ludorum	ludus, -i, m., in plur., ***public games.***
19.	requiem	requies, -etis, requietem and requiem, requie (no plur.), f., *rest.*
21.	tempestivis	tempestivus, -a, -um (*early*), ***protracted.***
	conviviis	convivium, -ii, n., ***banquet.***
	alveolo	alveolus, -i, m., ***dice-box.***
22.	pilae	pila, -ae, f. (*a ball*), ***ball-play.***
	egomet	personal pron. emphatic form, *I myself.*
	recolenda	recolo, -ui, -cultum, 3 (***to cultivate again***), ***to resume.***

22. sumpsero .... sumo, -mpsi, -mptum, 3 (*to take up*), *to employ.*
24. crescit .... cresco, crevi, cretum, 3, *to grow.*
25. quantacunque ...... quantus (-a, -um) -cunque, *how great soever.*
26. levior.................. levis, -e (*light*), *trivial.*
27. fonte .... fons, -ntis, m. (*fountain*), *source.*
hauriam .... haurio, hausi, haustum, 4, *to draw.*
28. litteris .... littera, -ae, f., *literature.*
29. suassissem .... suadeo, suasi, suasum, 2 (*to persuade*), *to convince.*
magno opere ...... adv. phrase (*very greatly*), *particularly.*
30. honestatem .... honestas, -tatis, f. (*honourableness*), *honour.*
persequenda ...... persequor, -secutus, 3, *to follow up.*
31. cruciatus .... cruciatus, -us, m., *torture.*
exilii .... exilium, -ii, n., *banishment.*
33. dimicationes......... dimicatio, -onis, f., *quarrel.*
profligatorum ...... profligatus, -a, -um, *abandoned.*
34. cotidianos .... cotidianus, -a, -um, *daily.*
obiecissem .... obicio, -ieci, -iectum, 3, *to cast in the way of.*
35. exemplorum ...... exemplum, -i, n. (*example*), *precedent.*
vetustas .... vetustas, -tatis, f., *antiquity.*
36. iacerent............... iaceo, 2 (*to be cast down*), *to lie.*
tenebris............... tenebrae, -arum, f., *darkness.*
37. imagines .... imago, -inis, f. (*a mask*), *a portrait.*
intuendum .... intueor, 2, *to look upon.*
38. expressas .... exprimo, -pressi, -pressum, 3 (*to press out*), *to depict exactly.*
41. cogitatione .... cogitatio, -onis, f., *contemplation.*
excellentium ...... excellens, -ntis, adj., *distinguished.*
42. conformabam ...... conformo, 1, *to mould to.*

VII.

1. quispiam .... quis- (quae, quod -*or* quip-) -piam, indef. pron., *some one.*
2. proditae .... prodo, -didi, -ditum, 3 (*to put forth*), *to exhibit.*
3. effers .... effero, extuli, elatum, efferre, *to extol.*
4. confirmare .... confirmo, 1 (*to establish*), *to state positively.*
6. habitu .... habitus, -us, m. (*state of body*, etc.), *character.*
7. moderatos .... moderatus, -a, -um, *self-controlled.*
graves .... gravis, -e (*weighty*), *of sound character.*
8. adiungo............... adiungo, -nxi, -nctum, 3 (*to join to*), *to add.*
saepius .... comp. adv. from saepe, *often.*
9. valuisse............... valeo, 2 (*to be strong*), *to have influence.*
10. eximiam .... eximius, -a, -um, *extraordinary, exceptional.*
11. illustrem .... illustris, -e, *brilliant.*
ratio .... ratio, -onis, f., *system.*
conformatio .... conformatio, -onis, f., *moulding.*
12. singulare .... singularis, -e, *unique.*
15. continentissimos ... continens, -ntis, *self-controlled.*
20. delectatio .... delectatio, -onis, f. (*delight*), *enjoyment.*

21.	remissionem	remissio, -onis, f., *relaxation.*
24.	alunt	alo, -ui, -tum *or* -itum, 3, *to nourish.*
	oblectant	oblecto, 1 (*to delight*), *to charm.*
	secundas	secundus, -a, -um (*following*), *prosperous.*
25.	perfugium	perfugium, -ii, n., *a refuge.*
	solacium	solacium, -ii, n., *a consolation.*
	praebent	praebeo, 2 (*to hold out*), *to offer.*
26.	foris	adv., *abroad.*
	pernoctant	pernocto, 1, *to pass the night.*
	peregrinantur	peregrinor, 1 (*to be in foreign parts*), *to travel.*
27.	rusticantur	rusticor, 1, *to be in the country.*
28.	attingere	attingo, -tigi, -tactum, 3, *to handle.*
	sensu	sensus, -us, m., *sensation.*
29.	gustare	gusto, 1 (*to taste*), *to dabble in.*
	mirari	miror, 1, *to admire.*

VIII.

1.	agresti	agrestis, -e (*countrified*), *boorish.*
	duro	durus, -a, -um, *rough.*
2.	nuper	adv., *lately.*
3.	venustatem	venustas, -tatis, f., *gracefulness.*
4.	omnino	adv. (*altogether*), *at all.*
5.	motu	motus, -us, m. (*motion*), *activity.*
	conciliarat	concilio, 1, *to win favour.*
6.	incredibiles	incredibilis, -e (*incredible*), *singular.*
7	quotiens	num. adv., *how often?*
8.	benignitate	benignitas, -tatis, f., *good nature.*
10.	litteram	littera, -ae, f., *a letter of the alphabet*
11.	versuum	versus, -us, m., *a verse.*
12.	revocatum	revoco, 1, *to call back.*
13.	commutatis	commuto, 1, *to change.*
	sententiis	sententia, -ae, f. (*a way of thinking*), *a sentiment.*
	accurate	adv., *with great care.*
14.	cogitate	adv., *with much thought.*
	probari	probo, 1 (*to approve of*), *to praise.*
15.	diligam	diligo, -lexi, -lectum, 3 (*to choose out*), *to love.*
16.	ratione	ratio, -onis, f. (*method*), *means.*
19.	viribus	vis, vim, vi (gen. sing. rare), plur. vires. -ium, f. (*force*), *strength.*
20.	spiritu	spiritus, -us, m. (*breathing*), *inspiration.*
	inflari	inflo, 1, *to breathe into.*
22.	munere	munus, -eris, n. (*a function*), *a present.*
	commendati	commendo, 1, *to entrust to.*
23.	igitur	adv., *therefore.*
24.	barbaria	barbaria, -ae, f., *barbarism.*
	violavit	violo, 1, *to do violence to.*
25.	solitudines	solitudo, -inis, f. (*loneliness*), *wilderness.*
	bestiae	bestia, -ae, f., *wild beast.*

25. immanes .... immanis, -e (*huge*), *savage*.
26. cantu.................. cantus, -us, m., *singing*.
flectuntur .... flecto, -xi, -xum, 3 (*to turn*), *to sway*.
consistunt............ consisto, -stiti, -stitum, 3, *to make to stand still*.
instituti .... instituo, 3 (*to set up in*), *to instruct*.
27. Colophonii .... Colophonius, -a, -um, (*man*) *of Colophon*.
28. Chii .... Chius, -a, -um, (*man*) *of Chios*.
vindicant .... vindico, 1 (*to claim at law*), *to claim*.
29. Salaminii .... Salaminius, -a, -um, (*man*) *of Salamis*.
Smyrnaei .... Smyrnaeus, -a, -um, (*man*) *of Smyrna*.
30. delubrum .... delubrum, -i, n., *a shrine*.
dedicaverunt ...... dedico, 1, *to dedicate*.
31. permulti .... permultus, -a, -um, *very much, very many*.
praeterea .... adv., *besides*.

IX.

1. alienum...... .... alienus, -a, -um (*belonging to another*), *foreign*.
2. voluntate .... voluntas, -tatis, f. (*willingness*), *wish*.
3. repudiabimus ...... repudio, 1, *to reject*.
olim .... adv. (*at that time*), *in past time*.
5. Cimbricas .... Cimbricus, -a, -um, *belonging to the Cimbri*.
6. durior .... durus, -a, -um (*hard*), *unsympathetic*.
8. aversus .... averto, -ti, -sum, 3, *to turn away from*.
mandari .... mando, 1 (*to hand over to*), *to commit*.
9. praeconium .... praeconium, -ii, n., *a publishing abroad*.
10. aiunt .... aio, verb defective, *to assert*.
11. acroama .... acroāma, -atis, n. (*something heard*), *a reciter*.
libentissime .... superl. of adv. libenter, *freely*.
12. praedicaretur ...... praedico, 1 (*to speak forth*), *to proclaim*.
13. item .... adv., *likewise*.
eximie .... adv., *especially*.
dilexit .... diligo, -lexi, -lectum, 3 (*to choose out*), *to esteem*.
14. Mithridaticum ... Mithridaticus, -a, -um, *of Mithradates*.
celebrari .... celebro, 1 (*to fill*), *to honour*.
18. illustrant .... illustro, 1 (*to make bright*), *to glorify*.
19. aperuit .... aperio, -ui, -tum, 4, *to open*.
20. vallatum .... vallo, 1 (*to palisade*), *to fortify*.
21. manu.................. manus, -us, f. (*a hand*), *a band* (*of men*).
22. copias .... copia, -ae, f. (sing., *plenty*) ; in pl. *forces*.
fudit .... fundo, fudi, fusum, 3 (*to pour out*), *to rout*.
23. Cyzicenorum ...... Cyzicenus, -a, -um, (*man*) *of Cyzicus*.
24. faucibus .... fauces, -ium, f., *the throat*.
25. ereptam .... eripio, -ui, -reptum, 3, *to snatch out of*.
26. dimicante .... dimico, -avi *or* -ui, 1 (*to quarrel*), *to fight*.
interfectis............ interficio, -feci, -fectum, 3, *to slay*.
27. classis .... classis, -is, f., *a fleet*.
28. navalis .... navalis, -e (*belonging to ships*), *naval*.
tropaea .... tropaeum, -i, n., *a trophy*.
monumenta .... monumentum, -i, n., *a memorial*.

29. triumphi	triumphus, -i, m. (*triumph*), *conquest*
ecferuntur	ecfero (= effero), -tuli, -latum, -ferre, *to extol.*
30. carus	carus, -a, -um (*dear*), *esteemed.*
31. sepulcro	sepulcrum, -i, n., *a tomb.*
32. marmore	marmor, -oris, n., *marble.*
33. certe	adv., *assuredly.*
34. caelum	caelum, -i, n., *the sky.*
proavus	proavus, -i, m., *great-grandfather.*

X.

4. eiciemus	eicio, eieci, eiectum, 3, *to cast out.*
6. errat	erro, 1 (*to wander*), *to make a mistake.*
propterea	adv., *on that account.*
8. finibus	finis, -is, m., *limit.*
sane	adv. (*soundly*), *altogether, quite.*
continentur	contineo, -ui, -tentum, 2 (*to hold together*), *to confine.*
9. regionibus	regio, -onis, f. (*a ruled line*), *a boundary.*
definiuntur	definio, 4, *to set limits to.*
10. cupere	cupio, -ivi *or* -ii, -itum, 3, *to desire.*
tela	telum, -i, n., *a javelin.*
11. penetrare	penetro, 1, *to make way into.*
12. ampla	amplus, -a. -um (*spacious*), *magnificent, honourable.*
14. incitamentum	incitamentum, -i. n., *incentive.*
16. tumulum	tumulus, -i. m. (*funeral mound*), *tomb.*
17. astitisset	adsisto, -stiti, -stitum, 3, *to stand beside.*
fortunate	fortunatus, -a, -um (*fortunate*), *happy.*
18. praeconem	praeco, -onis, m. (*a crier*), *herald.*
vere	adv., *truly.*
19. Ilias	Ilias, -ados, f., *the Iliad.*
20. contexerat	contego, -xi, -ctum, 3, *to cover up.*
obruisset	obruo, -rui, -rutum, 3 (*to overwhelm*), *to bury.*
21. adaequavit	adaequo, 1 (*to make equal to*), *to match.*
22. contione	contio, -onis, f. (*a coming together*), *a public assembly.*
23. donavit	dono, 1 (*to make a gift*), *to present.*
rustici	rusticus, -i, m., *a countryman.*
24. dulcedine	dulcedo, -inis, f. (*sweetness*), *charm.*
participes	particeps, -cipis, c., *partner.*
25. approbaverunt	approbo, 1 (*to approve*), *to commend.*
27. perficere	perficio, -feci, -fectum, 3, *to accomplish.*
30. libellum	libellus, -i, m., *a little book.*
subiecisset	subicio, -ieci, -iectum, 3 (*to throw up*), *to hand up.*
epigramma	epigramma, -atis, n., *an epigram.*
31. alternis	alternus, -a, -um (*alternate*); versus alterni, *couplets.*
longiusculis	longiusculus, -a, -um, *rather long.*

32.	vendebat	vendo, -didi, -ditum, 3 (*to offer for sale*), *to sell.*
33.	condicione	condicio, -onis, f., *condition.*
	postea	adv., *afterwards.*
34.	sedulitatem	sedulitas, -tatis, f. (*zeal*), *officiousness.*
38.	usque eo	adv. phrase (*up to that point*), *so greatly.*
39.	pingue	pinguis, -e (*fat*), *gross.*
40.	sonantibus	sono, -ui, -itum, 1, *to sound.*
	peregrinum	peregrinus, -a, -um (*foreign*), *outlandish.*

XI.

1.	dissimulandum	dissimulo, 1, *to pretend that something is not what it is.*
	obscurari	obscuro, 1 (*to darken*), *to conceal.*
4.	philosophi	philosophus, -i, m., *a philosopher.*
	contemnenda	contemno, -mpsi, -mptum, 3, *to despise.*
5.	inscribunt	inscribo, -ipsi, -iptum, 3, *to write in.*
6.	predicationem	praedicatio, -onis, f. (*a speaking forth*), *open praise.*
	nobilitatem	nobilitas, -tatis, f., *renown.*
	despiciunt	despicio, -spexi, -spectum, 3, *to look down on.*
8.	carminibus	carmen, -inis, n. (*a song*), *poem ;* in pl. *verses.*
9.	monimentorum	monimentum, -i, n. (= monumentum), *a memorial, a statue.*
	aditus	aditus, -us, m., *an approach.*
	exornavit	exorno, 1, *to adorn.*
10.	comite	comes, -itis, c. (*a companion*), *a member of one's suite.*
	bellavit	bello, 1, *to carry on war.*
11.	manubias	manubiae, -arum, f. (*the proceeds of booty*), *spoils.*
	consecrare	consecro, 1, *to dedicate.*
13.	delubra	delubrum, -i, n., *a shrine.*
	togati	togatus, -a, -um (*wearing the toga*), *civilian.*
15.	indicabo	indico, 1, *to give evidence.*
16.	nimis	adv., *too much.*
	acri	acer, acris, acre, *keen.*
	fortasse	adv., *perchance.*
18.	consulatu	consulatus, -us, m., *consulship.*
	simul	adv., *together with.*
20.	inchoavit	inchoo, 1, *to begin.*
22.	adhortatus	adhortor, 1, *to encourage.*
23.	mercedem	merces, -cedis, f. (*pay*), *reward.*
	praeter	prep. gov. acc., *except.*
24.	detracta	detraho, -traxi, -tractum, 3 (*to draw away*), *to take away.*
25.	curriculo	curriculum, -i, n. (*a racecourse*), *span.*
26.	exerceamus	exerceo, 2 (*to work hard*), *exert oneself.*
	praesentiret	praesentio, -sensi, -sensum, 4 (*to feel beforehand*), *to anticipate.*

27.	posterum	posterus, -a, -um (*coming after*), *future.*
	regionibus............	regio, -onis, f. (*a ruling line*), *a boundary.*
28.	circumscriptum ...	circum-scribo, -psi, -ptum, 3, *to inclose.*
	terminaret	termino, 1, *to limit.*
30.	vigiliis	vigilia, -ae, f., *a watching.*
	angeretur	ango, anxi, 3 (*to press tight*), *to vex.*
31.	insidet	insideo, -sedi, -sessum, 3 (*to sit in*), *to reside in.*
32.	stimulis...............	stimulus, -i, m. (*a goad*), *an incentive.*
	concitat	concito, 1, *to stir up.*
33.	dimittendam	dimitto, -misi, -missum, 3 (*to send away*), *to abandon.*
	commemorationem	commemoratio, -onis, f. (*a making mention*), *a narrative.*
34.	posteritate	posteritas, -tatis, f. (*posterity*), *futurity.*

XII.

4.	otiosum................	otiosus, -a, -um (*having leisure*), *leisurely.*
5.	statuas	statua, -ae, f. (*a statue*), *a bust.*
	imagines	imago, -inis, f. (*a mask*), *a portrait.*
6.	simulacra	simulacrum, -i, n., *a representation.*
	studiose................	adv., *zealously.*
8.	effigiem................	effigies, -ei, f. (*a likeness*), *a pattern.*
	malle.....	malo, malui, malle, *to prefer.*
9.	politam................	polio, 4, *to polish.*
10.	spargere	spargo, -rsi, -rsum, 3, *to scatter.*
	disseminare	dissemino, 1 (*to scatter seed*), *to spread abroad.*
11.	orbis	orbis, -is, m. (*a circle*); orbis terrae = *the world.*
	sempiternam	sempiternus, -a, -um, *everlasting.*
12	afutura	absum, afui, abesse, *to be away from.*
14.	pertinebit............	pertineo, 2 (*to extend through*), *to reach.*
16.	pudore	pudor, -oris, m. (*modesty*), *good character.*
17.	comprobari	comprobo, 1 (*to approve*), *to establish.*
18.	convenit	convenio, -veni, -ventum, 4; impersonal, *to be fitting.*
24.	commendatio	commendatio, -onis, f., *a recommendation.*
26.	recentibus	recens, -ntis, adj. (*fresh*), *recent.*
	domesticis............	domesticus, -a, -um, *domestic.*
27.	aeternum	aeternus, -a, -um, *everlasting.*
29.	habiti	habeo, 2 (*to have*), *to hold, to consider.*
30.	levatus	levo, 1 (*to lighten*), *to assist.*
	acerbitate............	acerbitas, -tatis, f. (*harshness*), *severity*
32.	breviter...............	adv., *shortly.*
	simpliciter	adv., *plainly.*
33.	confido	confido, confisus sum, 3, *to trust.*
34.	iudiciali................	iudicialis, -e, *belonging to the law-courts.*
35.	communiter.........	adv. (*in common*), *in general terms.*
37.	certo	adv., *with certainty.*

CICERO PRO ARCHIA.

A TRANSLATION.

I.—1. If, gentlemen of the jury, I have aught of talent—and how small it is, I am conscious; or if I have any readiness in speaking—and in this I do not deny that I am tolerably experienced; or if I have some theoretical knowledge of this art, a knowledge which is the outcome of a scientific training in liberal arts, which I allow that no period of my life has avoided; of all these acquirements, my client Aulus Licinius, I may say before any one else, ought almost of his own right to recover from me a profit. For as far as ever my mind can look back upon the course of bygone time and recall the remotest memories of boyhood—ever since that time I recognise that it is my client has set himself to be my guide both in undertaking and entering upon this course of studies. And if this voice of mine, which was moulded by my client's encouragement and teaching, has proved at any time a deliverance to some individuals, surely, as far as in me lies, I ought to bring both assistance and deliverance to the very man from whom I received that which enabled me to assist the rest and to deliver others. 2. And lest perchance a man should marvel that I speak thus much in this fashion, on the ground that the force of genius in my client is of some other sort than my own, and not either a theoretical or practical knowledge of the art of speaking, why, even personally I have never been entirely given over to this one branch of study. Indeed, all accom-

plishments which have any bearing upon culture have a kind of common tie, and are united to one another by what I may call a kind of kinship.

II.—3. However, that it may not seem matter of surprise to any of you that in a statutory court and a public trial, though the case is being conducted in the presence of so worthy a Praetor of the Roman People, and in the presence of a most impartial jury, amidst so crowded an assemblage of people, I make use of a style of speech which is quite alien to judicial usage as well as to the language of the Bar :—that this, I say, may not seem matter of surprise, I beg of you, in this case, to grant me this privilege—one appropriate to such a defendant as my client, and further one which, as I hope, is not disagreeable to yourselves—the privilege of allowing me when speaking on behalf of an unrivalled poet and deeply-read scholar, amidst an assemblage like this of thoroughly educated men, and in fine with such a Praetor as this presiding over the case, to speak with some little freedom on the pursuits of culture and literature, and to employ a style of speech well-nigh original and untried in the case of a character which has been but little represented in trials and processes owing to its learned retirement. 4. And if I shall perceive that this is granted and allowed to me by yourselves, I shall assuredly bring it to pass that you shall deem my client, Aulus Licinius, not only not a man to be struck off the citizens' roll though he be a citizen, but a man to have been enrolled therein if he had not been already such.

III. For from the day when first Archias passed out of boyhood and betook himself, from those forms of study by which boyhood is usually moulded to a cultured form, to the pursuit of authorship—first at Antioch (for he was born there in a high position), once a populous and wealthy city, teeming with men of profoundest learning and studies of the highest culture—he speedily began to surpass all men in the fame of his talents. At a later date, with such crowds was his arrival at various places attended in the other regions of Asia and the whole of Greece, that the expectations formed about him surpassed the renown of his talent, while his arrival in person, and the wonder thereby

excited, outdid even those expectations. 5. At that time Italy was filled with the culture and teaching of Greece, and such studies were at that period pursued among the Latin peoples with greater ardour than they now are in the same towns, while here at Rome they were not passed over, thanks to the security of the state. For this reason the men of Tarentum and Locri, of Rhegium and Naples, presented my client with the freedom of their cities and the other usual honours, and all who could form any judgment upon talents, reckoned him a man worth knowing and entertaining. Already well known even to distant peoples through the wide notoriety of his reputation, he came to Rome in the consulship of Marius and Catulus. On his first arrival he found in the Consulate men of whom the former could show the grandest of achievements to write about, the latter both enthusiasm and taste, as well as achievements. The Luculli welcomed him at once to their house, though Archias was even at that date but a mere boy. And there was this much in his talent and literary acquirements, no less than in his character and merits, that the household which was first to patronise my client's youthful years was also the best friend of his old age. 6. In those days the great Quintus Metellus Numidicus and his son Pius found him a pleasing acquaintance ; his lectures were attended by Marcus Aemilius; he lived with Quintus Catulus, the father and the son of that name ; he earned the respect of Licinius Crassus ; and while he kept devoted to himself, by constant intercourse, the Luculli and Drusus, the Octavii and Cato, and the entire family of the Hortensii, he was paid a very high honour in that not those alone cultivated his acquaintance who were eager to learn and listen to something, but even any who by chance were making a show of such eagerness.

IV. Meantime, after a fairly long interval, he set out with Marcus Lucullus for Sicily, and, after quitting that province with the same Lucullus, came to Heraclea ; and as this was a state on perfectly equal treaty rights, he claimed that he should be enrolled in that state, and, being personally considered eligible upon his own merits, he obtained his wish from the men of Heraclea by the influence and popularity

of Lucullus also. 7. The Roman franchise was granted him in accordance with the Law of Silvanus and Carbo: *If any persons should be enrolled as citizens of allied states, provided that at the time when the law was passed they had settled residence in Italy, and provided that they registered their names before a Praetor within sixty days of the same.* My client, having now for many years had a fixed residence in Rome, registered his name before the Praetor Quintus Metellus, his most intimate friend.

8. If we are to speak of nothing except the franchise and the law, I have no more to say; my case is stated: for which of these points can be invalidated, Grattius? Will you say that he was not enrolled a citizen at Heraclea? Marcus Lucullus, a gentleman of the highest influence, conscientiousness, and good faith, supports me, and declares that he does not think, but knows, did not get it by hearsay, but was an eyewitness, was not merely present, but transacted the business. Envoys of the highest rank from Heraclea support me: they have come on account of this very case with official instructions and the testimony of their state, and they aver that my client was enrolled a citizen of Heraclea. Do you ask hereupon for the public archives of the Heracliots? Why, we all of us know that they perished when the Record-office was burned in the Social War. It is preposterous to say nothing in reply to what evidence we have, and to demand what we cannot have, to ignore personal testimony and to cry out for written testimony, and, though you have the scrupulosity of a man of honour, and the oath and pledge of an irreproachable township, to reject evidence which cannot in any way be tampered with and to ask for archives which you nevertheless aver are often forged. 9. Surely a man who stationed at Rome the home of all his property and fortunes so many years before the franchise was conceded, had fixed residence at Rome? Surely he registered his name. Why, he registered it in the particular schedules which, alone of all that registration and of the board of Praetors, possess the weight of public records.

V. For whereas it was alleged that Appius' schedules were carelessly preserved; whereas all the credit of Gabinius' schedules was destroyed by his worthless character so long

as he was undisgraced, and by his disgrace after his condemnation; Metellus, the most upright and law-abiding of them all, was a man of such exactness as to come before Lucius Lentulus the Praetor and a jury, and declare himself troubled by the erasure of a single name. In *those* schedules then you find no erasure in the case of Aulus Licinius' name. 10. And since this is so, what reason have you to doubt his citizenship, and that though he was an enrolled citizen in other towns as well? Or perhaps, at a time when in Magna Graecia they were bestowing their franchise for nothing upon numbers of men of ordinary merit, and men possessing either no skill at all or skill of some mean class; I suppose the men of Rhegium and Locri and Naples and Tarentum declined to bestow upon my client, though possessing the widest reputation for his ability, what they were in the habit of bestowing upon stage-players! Why, not after the bestowal of the Roman franchise only, but even after the passing of the Papian law, the others crept somehow into the census-rolls of those townships; and shall my client be rejected, who never even makes use of the schedules upon which he was enrolled, because he has always claimed to be a citizen of Heraclea? 11. You ask for our census-returns. Naturally; for it is doubtful, I suppose, that under the last censors my client was with the army accompanying the distinguished general Lucius Lucullus, and that he was in Asia with the same Lucullus when Quaestor under the previous censors, and that under the first censors, Julius and Crassus, no part of the population was assessed. However, the census does not establish the right of citizenship, but merely shows that the person who is returned has at that particular time conducted himself as a citizen. Well, then, at the aforesaid date, the man whom you accuse of never, upon his own showing, having shared the rights of Roman citizens, frequently made wills under our laws, entered upon inheritances from Roman citizens, and was notified to the Treasury by Lucius Lucullus the Proconsul upon his list of emoluments.

VI. Seek any arguments you can, for my client will never be refuted by any judgment of his own or of his friends. 12. You will ask me, Grattius, why I take so much pleasure

in this gentleman: because he provides me with that wherein my spirits may recover themselves after this turmoil of the law-courts, and my ears find peace when wearied with the noise of wrangling. Surely you do not believe that we can keep ourselves supplied with something to say every day on such a variety of topics, unless we thoroughly cultivate our minds by study? Surely you do not think that our minds could endure such strain unless we should give them the relaxation of the same study? For my part I own that I am devoted to the pursuit of this. The rest of the world may be ashamed to have so buried themselves with literature as to be able neither to produce therefrom anything to the common profit, nor to bring it into sight and publicity. But why should I be ashamed, gentlemen of the jury, to have been living now so many years in such fashion, that neither has my love of retirement ever withdrawn me from any man's time of peril or season of advantage, nor has indulgence called me away, nor, in short, has sloth kept me back from it? 13. Who therefore, I pray, could find fault with me, or who could, with justice, be vexed with me, if I have myself appropriated to the resumption of such studies just so much out of my leisure hours as the rest of the world devotes to the transaction of their affairs, meeting of private engagements, or to attending the holidays of the Games, or to other indulgences and the mere rest of their minds and bodies?—just so much time as some devote to lengthy dinners, or even to the dice-box and the tennis-ball? Indeed, this should be all the more allowed me, because by these very studies this eloquence and ability of mine likewise gathers strength, and, so far as I possess it, it has never failed the perils of my friends; and even supposing it seem somewhat trivial to any man, at any rate I am conscious of the source from whence I draw the following principles, which are of the highest value. 14. Had I not from early youth convinced myself, by the teaching of many a man and by wide reading, that there is nothing to be particularly preferred in life save merit and honour; and that, in the pursuit thereof, any bodily torture, any peril of death or banishment, is to be deemed of little weight; never should I have thrown myself, for your pre-

servation, in the way of such constant and serious conflicts, nor in the way of such daily attacks from abandoned desperadoes. No: all books, and the utterances of the wise, and antiquity, are full of precedents, which would all lie in darkness unless there were brought to bear upon them the light of the world of letters. How many a well-finished portrait of heroic men have the historians of Greece and Latium left to us, not to look upon only, but to imitate! Keeping these always before me in my political life, I tried to mould my will and reason by the mere contemplation of distinguished men.

VII.—15. Some one will ask: "What? Were those very men of genius, whose merits have been handed down by literature, trained in this learning which you extol with praise?" It is not easy to assert this confidently of all of them, yet what I am to reply is certain. I own that many men of exceptional mind and merit have had no learning, and that through the well-nigh divine character of their very nature they have, by their simple selves, become conspicuous for their self-control and moral resolution. Nay, I also add this, that nature without culture has more often been of significance with regard to merit and moral worth, than has culture without nature. ' And, further, I maintain this, that when to an exceptional and brilliant nature has been added what may be called the systematic moulding afforded by culture, then there generally results a peculiar product of quite unique excellence. 16. Of this number I count to be the glorious Africanus the younger, whom our fathers saw; of this number I count Caius Laelius and Lucius Furius, men of the greatest self-control and restraint; of this number I count famous old Marcus Cato, the most resolute and learned man of those days. Assuredly had they found themselves in no measure continually assisted by literature in their comprehension and practice of virtue, they would never have betaken themselves to the study thereof. And yet if so great a profit were not held out to them, and if enjoyment only were sought from such studies, still, I fancy, you would decide that this is the mind's most refined and liberal relaxation. The other classes of enjoyment are not for every time or every age or every situation,

but these pursuits are the food of youth and the charm of age; they are the ornament of prosperity, and lend a refuge and comfort to misfortune; at home they are a pleasure, abroad they are no hindrance; they are with us by night, upon our journeys, at our country seats. 17. Why, supposing we could not of ourselves finger or with our own faculties dabble in such pursuits, yet we ought to view them with admiration even when we saw them in others.

VIII. Which of us all was so uncultivated and unfeeling of heart as not to be deeply moved of late by Roscius' death? Though he was an old man when he died, yet, on account of the surpassing grace of his artistic performance it seemed that he ought not to have died at all. So then, while he had won for himself so much affection from us all by mere bodily activity, shall we have no consideration for singular mental activity and quickness of intellect? 18. How many a time, gentlemen,—for since you are giving me your attention so closely in this new style of speech I will make the most of your good nature,—how many times have I seen Archias here, without having written down one letter, speak off-hand a lengthy number of excellent verses on the particular matters which were at the moment the subject of conversation! How many times have I known him, when recalled, deliver himself upon the same matter with a change of language and sentiments! And I have seen what he had written with care and thought so highly praised, that he quite came up to the merits of the ancient authors. Am I not to love him then and admire him, and reckon him a man to be defended in every way? Besides, we have been told by men of the highest eminence and learning that whereas the study of all other subjects is founded upon learning and theoretical rules and technical skill, the poet draws his strength from his own natural ability, and is stirred by the force of his mind, and is inspired, as it were, by a sort of heaven-sent afflatus. It is for this reason that our famous Ennius of his own right calls poets holy men, because they seem to him to have been committed to our care as a kind of gift and present, I may say, from the gods. 19. Then, gentlemen of the jury, let this, the poet's reputation, be

holy in the eyes of such refined gentlemen as yourselves, a name to which no barbarism has ever done violence. The rocks and wildernesses make answer to his voice; ofttimes by his song ferocious beasts are swayed and brought to a standstill: and are we, who have been instructed in the best teachings, not to be affected by the poet's voice? The men of Colophon allege that Homer was a citizen of theirs; the men of Chios claim him for their own; they of Salamis demand him as their own; and, again, they of Smyrna confidently assert that he is their own, and so they have even dedicated a chapel to him within their town; and very many others besides wrangle and dispute with one another about him.

IX. Thus those even seek after a stranger when dead because he was a poet: and shall we reject, while still alive, my client here, who is, by his own wish and by the laws, our own, and that though Archias long ago contributed all his enthusiasm and all his talents to extolling the renown and glory of the Roman people? As a youth he set his hand to the subject of the Cimbric war, and gave pleasure even to Caius Marius himself, who was, it seems, somewhat lacking in sympathy for such pursuits. 20. Indeed, there never was any one such a stranger to poetic feeling as not readily to allow the immortal advertisement of his deeds to be committed to verse. They say that, on being asked which was the actor or whose the voice that he listened to with most pleasure, the famous Themistocles, the most eminent man in Athens, said: "His by whom my merits are best proclaimed!" Thus the famous Marius, in like manner, showed a singular regard for Lucius Plotius, because he thought that his achievements might be glorified by Plotius' talents. 21. By my client has been depicted the whole of the Mithradatic war, a great and hazardous war, involved in many a change of fortune both by land and sea; and these volumes glorify not only the name of the brave and famous Lucius Lucullus, but that of the Roman people also. For it was the Roman people that, with Lucullus as their general, threw open that Pontus which was fortified alike by the formerly existing resources of its king and by its natural situation: it was the army

of the Roman people that, under the same leader and with no very large force, routed the countless hosts of the Armenians: it is the merit of the Roman people that, thanks to the policy of the same Lucullus, the city of the Cyzicenes, one of our best friends, was rescued from every attack of the king and from the jaws and throat of the whole war, and was saved. That unparalleled sea-fight off Tenedos, when Lucius Lucullus fought and slew the enemies' leaders and sank their fleet, will for all time be spoken of and proclaimed as ours: ours are his trophies, his monuments, his triumphs; and the men by whose talents these are extolled, glorify the fame of the people of Rome. 22. Our Ennius was an esteemed friend of the elder Africanus, and therefore it is believed to be his statue in marble that was erected even upon the tomb of the Scipios; and of a truth by Ennius' panegyrics is glorified not he only who is complimented, but the name of the people of Rome as well. Cato, the great-grandfather of the Cato here present, is lauded to the skies, and thereby is great honour done also to the commonwealth of the people of Rome. In a word, it is to the general glory of all of us that all those great men of the name of Maximus, Marcellus, and Fulvius, are honoured with praise.

X. It was for this reason that our ancestors welcomed into their franchise him, the man of Rudiae, whose compositions these were; and shall we cast out of our state, this man of Heraclea, one sought after by many states and by law established in this of ours? 23. For, should a man fancy there is a lesser meed of renown reaped from Grecian verse than from Latin, he is utterly mistaken, for the reason that Greek is read in almost every nation, whereas Latin is confined within limits of its own, which are quite narrow. And therefore, if what we have achieved is limited only by the boundaries of the world, we ought to be desirous that our glory and renown may reach as far as the weapons of our hands have carried, since these rewards are not only honourable to the particular peoples, whose deeds are recorded, but they also form the chiefest spur to perils and sufferings, at least to those men who fight for their lives for glory's sake. 24. What a number of historians of his

achievements is Alexander the Great said to have kept with him! And yet he, standing on Sigeum by the tomb of Achilles, exclaimed "O happy youth, to have found the herald of thy valour in Homer!" True enough; for had not the famous *Iliad* been produced, the same mound which had covered up Achilles' body would have buried his renown as well. Why, did not our Pompeius Magnus of to-day, who has matched his good fortune by his merit, present with the franchise in military assembly Theophanes of Mitylene, the historian of his achievements? And did not those stout heroes of ours, though but men of the soil and soldiers, deeply stirred by what I may call the charm of fame, commend the act with loud applause, as though themselves the partners in the same panegyric? 25. And so, I imagine, had Archias not been by law a Roman citizen, he would not have been able to bring it about that he should be presented with the franchise by some general! I suppose that, though Sulla presented therewith natives of Spain and Gaul, he would have rejected a request from my client! Why, we saw him in a public assembly, when a sorry poet of the people offered him from below a little book of verses consisting of an epigram which he had composed about him, merely in a set of distichs of moderate length, at once give orders that reward should be paid the fellow out of the property which he was at the moment selling, but on the condition that he never wrote anything thereafter. If he deemed the officiousness of even a sorry poet worthy all the same of some acknowledgment, would he not have sought after my client's talent, power, and fluency in composition? 26. Again, could not Archias have obtained his wish from Q. Metellus Pius, one of his most intimate friends, who presented numbers with the franchise, either by his own efforts or those of the Luculli? and that though Metellus was so desirous of having a history of his achievements written, that he lent ear even to poets born at Cordova, though they have a somewhat crass and outlandish ring about them.

XI. For indeed we must not conceal from ourselves, but keep before our minds this truth, which cannot be thrown into the shade, namely, that we are all drawn on by the

pursuit of praise, and all the best of us are so led by glory in the highest degree. Those great philosophers themselves, in the very books which they compose on the subject of despising glory, write their own names upon the title-pages; and in the very thing wherein they look down on public praise and a name of renown, they claim to be publicly praised and named. 27. Indeed, that distinguished gentleman and commander, Decimus Brutus, adorned the approaches of his temples and public buildings with lines from Accius, his dearest friend; and in fact, that Fulvius who conducted the war against the Aetolians with Ennius on his staff, had no hesitation in consecrating the spoils of war to the honour of the Muses. So that civilian jurymen ought not to hold aloof from the honour of the Muses and the safeguarding of a poet in the city wherein generals, hardly yet unarmed, have paid honour to the poets' name and the Muses' shrines. 28. And that ye may more readily do so, gentlemen of the jury, I will now turn evidence against myself before you, and make confession to you of what I may call my passion for glory—too keen, perhaps, yet honourable. My client set his hand to and made a beginning upon the successes which I achieved in my consulship in conjunction with yourselves on behalf of the safety of this our city and our empire, on behalf of the lives of our fellow-citizens, and on behalf of the state as a whole. When I heard this, I encouraged him to complete the task, as it seemed to me a splendid and agreeable subject; for merit seeks no other reward for its risks and toils save this of praise and fame, and if this be taken away, gentlemen, what reason is there why we should exert ourselves in toils so heavy for a span of life so little and so short? 29. Of a truth, our souls, if they had no anticipation about the future, and if they limited all their designs by these same bounds wherewith our span of life is hemmed about, would not weaken themselves with labours so grievous, nor vex themselves with so many cares and anxious watchings, nor fight so often for dear life. As it is, there resides in all the best of us a sort of noble instinct, which night and day rouses up our souls with the spur of fame, and warns us that the narrative of our renown is not

to be abandoned with life's day, but to be made equal in duration with all futurity.

XII.—30. Or indeed are we all to seem so small-minded, we who are busied with public affairs and the present perils and labours of our life, as to think that, albeit up to the very end of our course we have drawn never one breath in peace and retirement, with ourselves will perish our all? Has many an eminent man been so zealous to bequeath to us his bust or portrait as the image of his body only, not of his soul? Ought not we by far to prefer to leave behind us some pattern of our views and virtues delineated and finished by men of the highest genius? Personally, in my very actions, I believed that all that I did was scattering and spreading abroad my own self over the world's undying memory. And whether that memory will be far removed from any perception of mine after my death, or whether, as the greatest philosophers have maintained, it will even reach to some portion of my soul; in this life I take pleasure at any rate in the contemplation of it in some sort, and the anticipation of it. 31. Wherefore, gentlemen of the jury, come to the rescue of one whose honourable character is such as you see proved by the rank and long standing of his friends; one whose genius is such as you may fairly believe a genius to be when you observe that it is sought after by men of the highest genius; one whose case is of a character to be upheld by the kindly purpose of the law, by the evidence of a township, by Lucullus' testimony, and by Metellus' schedules. And as these are the facts, gentlemen, I beg of you, if there should be in such talents as his any recommendation, not of man's making only but of God's giving, take my client under your protection in such fashion that he shall be seen to be rather assisted by your benevolence than wronged by your severity; for he is a man who has always proved an ornament to yourselves, to your generals, and to the deeds of the Roman people; he is one who declares himself ready to bestow an undying meed of praise upon these late domestic perils of my own and yours; he is one of that number which has in all ages and amongst all peoples been called holy, and so considered. 32. What I have said, gentlemen, on the case

itself briefly and simply as my custom is, I trust has been to the satisfaction of all: what I have said about the defendant's talents, and about study itself in general terms, foreign to the custom of the bar and the law-courts, has, I trust, gentlemen, been heard by you in good part, as I am convinced that it has by the officer who presides over this court.

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